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Chirac Warns U.S. On Trade

Says Retaliation Will Follow Any Threat to Airbus

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France accused the United States of economic "hostage-taking" Thursday and warned that any U.S. trade "aggression" against Europe's Airbus planes would be met with "real retaliatory measures."

Mr. Chirac's unusually tough language reflected European irritation over assertions by the Reagan administration that government subsidies to the jointly produced European aircraft are a form of disloyal competition against private American aircraft manufacturers.

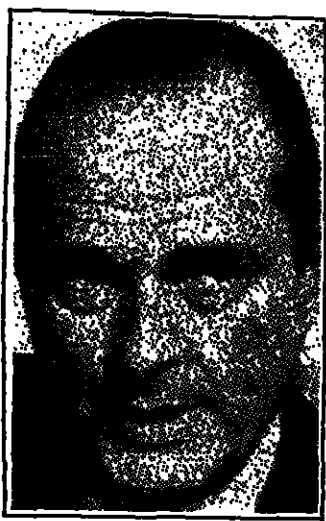
His remarks also underlined European fears that the growing protectionist rhetoric in the United States could result in trade measures that would hurt business in Europe and sour trans-Atlantic relations.

The concern was heightened by the strong tactics used by Washington last month in a dispute with the EC over grain exports. Washington was demanding compensation for the loss of grain markets following Spain's entry into the trade bloc a year ago.

The EC agreed Jan. 29 to grant wide-ranging concessions to the United States on the grain imports, but only after the Reagan administration threatened to impose retaliatory tariffs of up to 200 percent on some French wines, cognacs and cheeses and British goods.

The pressure from Washington was widely criticized in Europe. In that atmosphere, the U.S. undersecretary of commerce, Bruce Smart, and the deputy U.S. trade representative, Michael B. Smith, visited Paris, London and Bonn last week to convey the Reagan administration's objections to government subsidies for the Airbus.

European officials listened politely to their message but rejected



Jacques Chirac

it out of hand, according to French officials.

The French foreign trade minister, Michel Noir, said that the charges of disloyal competition were "totally rejected."

Mr. Chirac, in a French radio interview scheduled to be aired Friday, described the U.S. tariff threats during the grain dispute as "a hostage-taking technique."

The 200 percent levies that were averted last month would have been aimed chiefly at French products.

Asked about American objections to subsidies for the European consortium Airbus Industrie, Mr. Chirac said that European governments were ready to discuss the matter, "but in the competent forum, that is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade."

"Concerning the possibility of U.S. aggression," the prime minister added, "I can tell you it would be totally unjustified."

"Second," he said, "it would without a doubt encounter a very great European solidarity that would not exclude real retaliatory measures." He did not specify what form the retaliation would take.

U.S. objections have centered on subsequent models planned by Airbus Industrie, the A-330 and the A-340, which would compete against aircraft offered by the American manufacturers Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp.

In the view of Europeans, U.S. tax breaks and Pentagon orders for military aircraft produced by civilian companies amount to the same thing as subsidies for research and development.

3 Traders Charged By U.S.

Insider Dealing Said to Enrich Kidder Account

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Federal prosecutors filed charges of insider trading Thursday against three Wall Street executives, alleging that they illegally made millions of dollars for Kidder, Peabody & Co. Complaints made public by the

The Dow Jones Industrials fell; analysts said the charges had had an effect. Page 8.

U.S. attorney's office in Manhattan charged Richard Wigton, a vice president at Kidder, Peabody; Timothy L. Tabor, a former Kidder, Peabody vice president who most recently worked at Merrill Lynch & Co.; and Robert M. Freeman, a partner at Goldman, Sachs & Co. who is the firm's head arbitrator.

The complaints were the latest in a series of insider-trading cases that have jolted Wall Street. The biggest so far was the case announced in November against Ivan F. Boesky, who agreed to plead guilty to an unspecified criminal charge and pay \$100 million in penalties and return of illegal profits. He also has been barred from the securities industry for life.

Rudolph Giuliani, the U.S. attorney who announced the charges against the Kidder, Peabody and Goldman, Sachs executives, refused to say whether they were connected with the Boesky case. Mr. Giuliani also declined to specify whether other arrests were pending.

Prosecutors did not allege that Mr. Wigton or Mr. Tabor personally profited from the information they used, but said that Mr. Freeman did use it for his personal account.

The charges were partly based on information from an unidentified source at Kidder who has agreed to plead guilty in two insider-trading

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Soviet plainclothes officers arresting Boris Begun, center, son of the imprisoned Jewish dissident Josef Begun, after a demonstration Thursday in Moscow to demand his release.

Moscow Police Pummel Protesters In Roughest Crackdown Since '85

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Demonstrators protesting on behalf of an imprisoned Jewish dissident, Josef Begun, were shown and punched Thursday by a phalanx of men in plainclothes in Moscow's roughest crackdown on public dissent in more than a year.

Uniformed police watched for about 10 minutes while more than 40 men in plainclothes manhandled demonstrators and Western correspondents covering the event. No injuries were reported.

Afterward, the police detained 12 members of the group of about 25 demonstrators, including Mr. Begun's wife and son. Some were fined for "hooliganism."

A reporter for a West German news agency said that he was detained by police who confiscated his film. Some passers-by shouted anti-Semitic epithets at the demonstrators.

It was the fourth day that the

demonstrators had gathered on a pedestrian mall in central Moscow with placards appealing for the release of Mr. Begun, who is confined in Chistopol prison in the Tatar Republic for criticizing the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union.

In addition to Mr. Begun's family and friends, the group of demonstrators included several Jews who have been denied permission to emigrate.

The protest was allowed to continue uninterrupted Monday, but witnesses said that the atmosphere became increasingly menacing Tuesday and Wednesday, with plainclothesmen jostling the demonstrators and ripping their placards.

Mr. Begun has been excluded from the Soviet Union's mass release of political prisoners, according to officials, because he refused to sign a statement promising to curtail his activities.

The incident threatened to become a serious embarrassment to the Soviet authorities just when hundreds of foreign scientists, politicians and cultural figures were arriving for a weekend "peace forum" that has been billed as a show of the new openness in Soviet society.

Gennadi I. Gerasimov, a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, blamed the disturbance on "vigilantes" who assaulted the demonstrators "in spite of the authorities."

But some of the demonstrators said that the same men who accosted them were later called as witnesses

Shamir Exhorts U.S. to Continue Bid to Iranians

By Jim Hoagland and Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has urged the United States to continue reaching out to potentially friendly elements in Iran and to reject the "guilt complex" that he suggested some Arab countries are trying to impose on Washington for having supplied arms to Tehran.

In an interview on Wednesday, he said claims by Arab nations such as Egypt and Jordan that the Iran scandal has damaged U.S. prestige and credibility in the Middle East had been "very much exaggerated" in an effort to extract "compensation" in the form of arms sales or more economic aid.

Mr. Shamir coupled his call for renewed American activism in the Middle East with his first public indication that he did not approve of Israel's role in helping ship U.S. arms to Iran.

He said he had been "not very well informed" about the operation, and compared his attitude to that of the U.S. secretary of state, George F. Shultz, who opposed the arms shipments.

At the time that Israeli officials and arms dealers helped in the U.S. shipments to Iran, Mr. Shamir was deputy prime minister and foreign minister. He was one of the three officials in the Likud coalition government who were supposed to rule on the most sensitive decisions faced by the government.

His remarks also were the first by any Israeli official to publicly express doubts about the operation, which was run by associates of the prime minister at the time, Shimon Peres. Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir switched jobs in October under the power-sharing arrangement negotiated by Likud and Labor, Israel's two major political parties.

The Likud leader made little effort to disguise what appeared to be the first serious public disagreements with Mr. Peres since they traded posts. As he prepares for a trip beginning Sunday to the United States, the Likud leader also made these points:

• He said that "nothing tangible" had taken place on offers by the Lebanese Shiite leader, Nabih Berri, to arrange the swap of an Israeli airman held by Mr. Berri's forces and four hostages threatened with death in Beirut, in return for Israel's releasing 400 Arab prisoners. But his remarks indicated that Israel was exploring the possibility of such an exchange.

• He reiterated his strong opposition to an international peace conference on the Middle East and See SHAMIR, Page 4



Yitzhak Shamir

Link Is Seen Between NSC And Contras

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A special White House commission investigating the Iran-contra affair has uncovered new information linking the National Security Council to private efforts to aid the Nicaraguan rebels in a period when such

activity by the federal government was banned by law, according to sources familiar with the commission's work.

Meanwhile, the commission said Wednesday that because of a "recent acquisition of new material" it needed an extra week to complete its report.

The request was granted by President Ronald Reagan, who made his second appearance before the panel Wednesday. The commission is now scheduled to issue its report Feb. 26.

It could not be learned immediately whether the information linking the commission to the rebels was the new material acquired by the commission headed by John Tower, a

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African Tradition and Modern Values

Tribal Loyalties Are Often at Odds With Nationalism

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — S.M. Otieno was a thoroughly modern African. He was tall, silver-haired, honey-voiced, a lawyer who drove a Mercedes, lived in a big house in a wealthy Nairobi suburb and sent his children abroad to college. He was a dominating, theatrical presence in a courtroom, adept at flustering prosecution witnesses. He made his reputation defending accused bank robbers.

But his death in December began a family, tribal and legal feud that has made Mr. Otieno, whose body has been in cold storage in the city morgue ever since, the most talked-about man in this country. His corpse has forced Kenya's legal system and millions of Kenyans to re-examine their nation to see just

how modern it has become. Should a modern African be compelled, in death, it is being asked, to comply with tribal customs that he had renounced when he was alive?

Outside the courtroom, Mr. Otieno was a gregarious man who recited Shakespeare in barrooms,

watched old Perry Mason shows on his video recorder and pattered around on weekends at his gentleman's farm on the outskirts of Nairobi.

Typical of Mr. Otieno's modernity was his marriage. He married a wealthy woman who was not a member of his tribe, the Luo. That was in 1963, the year of Kenya's independence, a time when intertribal marriages were rare and scandalous. Mr. Otieno's family and tribal elders did not sanction the marriage and they did not like his new wife, a strong-willed, college-educated woman from the rival Kikuyu tribe.

The lawyer did not seem to care what the Luo liked. He changed his last name from that of his father. He went against Luo custom and permitted his sons to be circumcised, a rite required by his wife's

tribe. He refused to teach his nine children the Luo language, kept them away from their Luo relatives and told them that tribal ways were "primitive." Family friends and colleagues say Mr. Otieno saw himself not as a Luo, but as a Kenyan.

Last Dec. 20, at the age of 55, Mr. Otieno died of a heart attack. His wife, children and friends said he had often told them he wanted to be buried in Nairobi. But the day he died, Luo elders began pressing his widow for custody of the body.

Invoking Luo custom, Mr. Otieno's brother and a tribal clan leader demanded that the corpse be taken "home." The clan insisted that a prominent Luo such as Mr. Otieno must be buried in Luo land, near Lake Victoria.

The widow, Virginia Wambui, would have none of it. She ordered her husband's brother out of her house. Police were called to the house to keep the clan away. The widow left instructions at the morgue that clan members not be allowed to view the body. She reportedly feared they would steal it.

The fight for the body has become an allegory for one of the most psychologically wrenching aspects of life in Kenya and across this continent: the rub between ancient African tradition and modern, mostly Western, values.

Just after Christmas, the widow and the Luo clan scheduled funeral



S.M. Otieno

Family friends say Mr. Otieno saw himself not as a Luo tribesman, but as a Kenyan.

See KENYA, Page 7

Angry Buildup Braces U.S. for TV Series

By Peter J. Boyer
Special to the Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — "Amerika," the 14½-hour ABC miniseries about life in a Soviet-occupied United States, which begins on Sunday night, is probably the most loudly anticipated television program ever broadcast.

Protest groups from the left and the right in the United States, women's groups and church groups, physicians' groups and coalitions of housewives have marched, prayed and petitioned for months to oppose the film. Some sponsors have waved and one, Chrysler, withdrew. Other sponsors have stood fast, hoping the controversy will translate into huge audiences.

The Soviet Union has reacted angrily and the United Nations has pushed the ABC television network for a number of concessions.

Where the usual urge in network television is to make more of a program than is warranted, so much has been made of "Amerika," that the ABC television network finds itself in the unusual position of reminding everyone that it is, after all, only television. Before each episode, ABC will broadcast this disclaimer:

"This series is fiction. The institutions and organizations depicted are not intended to bear any resemblance to today's counterparts."

That advisory may or may not be a response to a UN lobbying campaign aimed at winning certain concessions from ABC. The net-

work insists that its advisories are "in no way" a response to the UN request for one. The United Nations is angered because the international "peacekeeping" forces backing the Soviet occupation in the film bear an uncanny resemblance to UN troops.

The source of all the upset is a movie that takes place in Nebraska, about 10 years hence. The Soviet Union has managed an unopposed takeover of the United States. America is a grim and fallow place. Occupation forces (the pseudo United Nations) rape, oppress and occasionally massacre, but in time

ject. For one thing, it was one of the first big projects subject to the approval of ABC's new cost-conscious owners, the former Capital Cities Communications Inc., and it will likely be one of the last because of the costs.

"Amerika" was born in a column of a conservative writer for the Los Angeles Herald Examiner, who was writing to protest a 1983 ABC movie, "The Day After." That film, showing the horrors of a nuclear strike in Kansas, was assailed by some conservatives as propaganda for anti-nuclear groups.

The column, by Ben Stein, said

that, if ABC felt the need to get fanciful, it might as well make a movie called "In Red America," which would show how the lives of ordinary Americans were changed by a Soviet takeover.

Almost immediately, "Amerika" struck a rich vein of protest.

Early last year, Soviet authorities summoned the ABC Moscow correspondent, Walter Rogers, and suggested that "Amerika" might jeopardize the new gathering of efforts of ABC News in the Soviet Union. ABC temporarily postponed production, partly to weigh the Soviet matter but mostly to consider the fiscal issues. Eventually, it decided to go ahead with a slightly scaled-down "Amerika."

Tass gave "Amerika" almost daily railings.

In the United States, one group protested that "Amerika" portrayed women as weak-willed traitors, another group complained that the miniseries showed Americans as too acquiescent. And a group called Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War protested the movie, apparently in the belief

See AMERIKA, Page 11



In this scene from the series, a crowd of mostly elderly men salute, while another waves an upside-down American flag.

See BLOC, Page 4



Mary, Queen of Scots, executed 400 years ago, left a fascinating historical trail for visitors to Scotland. Page 9.

The Daily
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Beirut After 6-Week Break: Many Changes, None for Better

By Hsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A Lebanese man returning to Beirut after a six-week vacation abroad found many changes in the city. Predictably, in a country that has endured a dozen years of civil war, an invasion by Israel, the kidnappings of several Westerners and other calamities, none of the changes were for the better. For one thing, there was the garbage. Trash pickups have stopped because the garbage dump is in a combat zone in southern Beirut. In West Beirut, garbage has been spilling into streets already full of rubble from demolished buildings. In those streets, used cars imported from Europe are driven at tire-screeching speed. Only militia commanders and others in positions of influence dare drive new automobiles, for only they can protect them against the thieves who have taken to stealing cars in broad daylight. Some traffic congestion has eased in recent weeks because of a fuel shortage. The importing of gasoline has been hampered by a sharp rise in the value of the dollar against the Lebanese pound. The fuel shortage has led to a bread shortage because bakers use diesel oil. Power rationing has increased because the state-run grid also runs on imported oil. In some crowded thoroughfares and shopping areas such as Corniche Mazraa and Hamra Street, the noise of electric

generators mixes with the honking of taxi horns to produce a deafening din. Aside from the fear of being killed in cross fire or by a sniper's bullet, the main cause of anxiety is inflation. Prices have increased 400 percent in four months. The dollar is trading for 100 Lebanese pounds, up from 63 pounds six weeks ago and 5 pounds four years earlier. Lebanese predict that the dollar rate will continue to rise. The recession, they say, is a byproduct of the political decay that has taken hold in a country that was once more prosperous than Saudi Arabia. Muslim cabinet ministers and the speaker of the National Assembly are not on speaking terms with the president, who is a Christian. The cabinet has not met for more than a year. Prime Minister Rashid Karami says the government spends 2 billion pounds a month but has an income of only 100 million pounds. One reason for the shortage of state revenue is that private militia groups are operating their own sea outlets and allowing traders to import goods through them to avoid paying official customs duties. Ordinary Lebanese seem surprised and puzzled by the attention the United States and other foreign powers give to the Westerners whom one store owner described as "a few hostages."

But tens of Lebanese are being kidnapped and killed every day and hardly any mention is made of their plight in the international media. Lebanese, too, are miserable. The superpowers must understand that. Fear is the key in Beirut. "Everyone is afraid," a member of the National Assembly said. "Fear is the key in Beirut. 'Everyone is afraid,' a National Assembly member said."

Within an hour of the incident, artillery duels broke out between Christian and Muslim parts of Beirut. The international airport was shelled and one shell struck a jetliner of Middle East Airlines, the national carrier, minutes after its passengers had disembarked. Camille Chamoun, 86, a former president who now is finance minister, escaped with minor wounds when a car bomb was detonated as his limousine passed in East Beirut, the Christian sector of the capital. Within an hour of the incident, artillery duels broke out between Christian and Muslim parts of Beirut. The international airport was shelled and one shell struck a jetliner of Middle East Airlines, the national carrier, minutes after its passengers had disembarked.

Residents of West Beirut said the Lebanese Forces, a Christian militia, had intended to close the airport in the mostly Shiite Muslim southern suburbs, because Moslems had objected to the reopening of an airstrip at the village of Halat in a Christian area 15 miles (24 kilometers) north of the capital. Middle East Airlines, the only carrier that had been using the Beirut airport, suspended all flights Feb. 1 after it reportedly received a threat from the Lebanese Forces that any plane taking off or landing would be shelled. Christians say that it is not safe for them to use the Beirut airport and that they must have their own. Moslems say that opening a Christian airport would be partitioning. All over the Christian areas, placards have gone up: "No Beirut airport without Halat airport." In West Beirut, the slogans reflect different concerns. Walls in the Muslim sector are plastered with posters showing the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, at the center of a map of Lebanon covered with militants with clenched fists. With arms outstretched, the ayatollah is shown urging Moslems to unite and set up an Islamic state in Lebanon. The posters have been put up by Hezbollah, or the Party of God, a group backed by Iran. Most Lebanese believe Hezbollah is the umbrella organization for the groups that together are holding

25 Western hostages, 8 of them Americans. Around some Hezbollah offices in West Beirut, bulldozers have been putting up earth mounds. "We're preparing for the American attack," a bearded bulldozer driver said. U.S. aircraft carriers and other warships that have been sailing off the Lebanese coast for the past three weeks have heightened expectations of U.S. military action to rescue the hostages. The maneuvers and a State Department order last month for Americans to leave Lebanon within 30 days or have their passports revoked have aroused anger among the few remaining Americans in Beirut. "We have strongly protested to the American government," said a 52-year-old American woman married to a Lebanese doctor. "Do they expect me to leave my husband and children and return to the United States?" Several Americans left Lebanon within 24 hours after the order was issued. The U.S. Embassy, in East Beirut, has been flooded with inquiries from hundreds of Lebanese who have permanent resident status in the United States. They want to know if the ban affects them too. It is not their only apprehension. "Lebanese with green cards who live in West Beirut will not dare carry them," one such Lebanese said, "because the card might become a death warrant."

Israelis Clash In Court on Hostage Plan

JERUSALEM — Families of people killed by Arab guerrillas scuffled with the police on Thursday in Israel's Supreme Court after the court delayed hearing their appeal to prevent any swap of Arab guerrillas for captives in Beirut. The clash, which resulted in one arrest and one detention, underscored public pressure on the government to reject a proposal to trade 400 Arab prisoners for an Israeli airman as part of a package to obtain freedom for four hostages in Beirut. The families asked the court Wednesday to issue a temporary restraining order preventing the government from releasing convicted guerrillas, especially those who attacked their families. The State Attorney's Office prepared a written statement to the court Thursday saying there was no basis for media reports of Israeli negotiations for a prisoner swap. Shouting "death to terrorists," relatives carrying large photographs of guerrilla victims and a sign saying "Don't Free Terrorists" were escorted from the courthouse by about two dozen policemen. Police arrested and handcuffed Asher Amedi, the brother of a Jewish seminary student who was fatally knifed by guerrillas in Jerusalem last year. The scuffle broke out after the three-judge court ordered a police investigation into efforts by the families to invade the chambers of the president of the court on Wednesday. It postponed further discussion before the court until the inquiry is completed. "If the man who killed my daughter is freed, I will try to find him," said Rachamim Adi, whose 11-year-old daughter was killed in a Jerusalem bus bombing in 1984. "I don't mind sitting in jail but he will sit under the ground."

Israel has said it will not bow to demands by Beirut kidnappers to free the 400 prisoners in exchange for three American university lecturers and an Indian colleague held hostage in Lebanon. Israeli leaders have said, however, that they might consider a proposal by the Shiite Muslim militia leader Nabih Berri to free an Israeli air navigator held by Mr. Berri's Amal militia group in exchange for the 400 prisoners. In Washington on Wednesday, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said the U.S. government wanted no trade of American hostages in Lebanon for Arab prisoners in Israel. "We believe in no deals," Mr. Shultz said on television. "We don't encourage other countries to make deals. We discourage it."

Mr. Shultz asked if he had expressed the U.S. position to Israel, said: "They know very well our views, and your program is another way of expressing it."



A Palestinian mother joined a protest Thursday in West Beirut against a Shiite Moslem blockade of refugee camps.

UN Agency Seeks Shiite Permission To Deliver Food to Palestinian Camp

BEIRUT — United Nations workers waited Thursday for a Moslem militia to grant them safe conduct to deliver food to a refugee camp here where Palestinians are reportedly facing starvation after a 15-week siege. "We are planning to go in with food and medical supplies when we get the green light," said a spokeswoman for the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees. Trucks packed with relief supplies at the agency's warehouse in West Beirut were ready to move into the Burj al-Brajneh camp within an hour if Amal, the Shiite Moslem militia besieging the camp, guaranteed their safety, she said. Foreign medical workers at the camp say that the hunger there is so extreme that some of its 30,000 refugees have eaten cats, dogs and rats. In southern Lebanon meanwhile, Israeli warplanes killed two persons and wounded five in a dawn raid at the village of Miyeh Miyeh near Sidon, the police said. It was Israel's fifth raid on Lebanon this year.

Witnesses said that 10 houses were destroyed in the attack, including one used by the Fatah faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is led by Yasser Arafat. Fatah sources in Sidon said that one of those killed and three of the wounded were Palestinian guerrillas. The police reported earlier that both of those killed were civilians. The jets fired more than a dozen missiles at Miyeh Miyeh, a hilltop village near the Palestinian refugee camp of the same name. The area is inhabited mainly by Sunni Moslem fundamentalist refugees who were driven from Tripoli in 1985 during battles with Syrian-backed militias. The raid came amid continued speculation that Israel might be willing to exchange Arab prisoners for an Israeli airman who was shot down in a similar attack near Sidon last October. The leader of the Amal militia, Nabih Berri, has promised to free the airman in exchange for 400 Palestinians and Lebanese held by Israel if kidnappers in Beirut release four hostages: three Americans and an Indian.

Amal has blockaded Burj al-Brajneh and Chatila, another Palestinian refugee camp in the Beirut area, since Oct. 29, and the camp of Rashidiyeh near Tyre in the south since Sept. 30. The militia is seeking to prevent Palestinians from regaining the power base they had in Lebanon until the Israeli invasion in 1982. Amal fighters turned away two food trucks away from Burj al-Brajneh on Wednesday, saying that Palestinians had failed to fulfill an agreement to withdraw from the strategic village of Maghdoush near Sidon, which they captured from Amal in November. PLO guerrillas pulled out of Maghdoush late last month, but left the village in control of pro-Iranian local Sunni militias and the militant Hezbollah, or Party of God. Meanwhile, unidentified gunmen kidnapped a former adviser to President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon on Thursday in mostly Moslem West Beirut, the police said. They said that armed men intercepted the car of Jean Obied, a Christian, in West Beirut.

Iran Official In Soviet for Talks on Gulf

TEHRAN — Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati left Thursday for Moscow, where he is scheduled to hold talks on the Gulf war, the Tehran radio said. It is the first visit to Moscow by a ranking Iranian official since the 1979 revolution. In a brief statement, Mr. Velayati said he intended to put forward Iran's point of view with regard to the Soviet Union's support for Iraq in the Gulf war. The Soviet Union ranks alongside France as Iraq's biggest military supplier. Iran, Mr. Velayati said, is willing to have neighborly relations with the Soviet Union based on mutual respect and noninterference. The visit is at the invitation of Mr. Velayati's Soviet counterpart, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the radio said.

■ **Iraqis Bomb Tehran**
At least 10 persons were reported killed or wounded Thursday in an Iraqi air raid on Tehran, one of several attacks on Iranian cities. Reuters reported from Tehran. The newspaper Kayhan said rescue workers had recovered eight persons killed or wounded from the rubble of two houses hit in the attack. It said two others were injured by a second bomb that demolished two car repair shops. The Tehran radio said two children were among the victims.

The Iranian news agency IRNA reported that Iraqi planes bombed the capital for a second time late Thursday, killing and injuring several more persons. The Iranian capital was plunged into darkness after the second attack and power was still out two hours later. Tehran radio reported more people killed or wounded when Iraqi warplanes hit residential areas in the western cities of Hamadan, Ilam, Malayer, Sanandaj and Zanjan.

U.S. Considering Lifting Sanctions Against Poland After Aide's Visit

By David B. Ortzway
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering lifting economic sanctions on Poland following a visit there by Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead, who reported that progress is being made on human rights issues. Mr. Whitehead, who also visited Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, said that he was assured by the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, that "it was not government policy to arrest anybody for political activities," although he refused to guarantee that none would be arrested in the future. General Jaruzelski said he had concluded he would "rather have a little irritation every day than a great big explosion every 10 years," Mr. Whitehead said. Because of this new attitude, Mr.

Whitehead said, the Polish government has become generally more tolerant of the Solidarity union movement and is maintaining a better human rights record, with no new arrests since an amnesty was granted to almost all political prisoners last September. Since that amnesty, which freed 250 prisoners, Poland has been urging Washington to restore its most-favored-nation trading status and to provide credits to help Warsaw deal with serious economic and foreign debt problems. No decision has been made by the administration, sources said. Mr. Whitehead said that the leader of Solidarity, Lech Walesa, and Cardinal Jozef Glemp, whom he also saw in Warsaw, also urged the lifting of sanctions, contending that they hurt the Polish people more than the government. Mr. Whitehead said he had dis-

cussed the fate of the 22 political prisoners still being held and had protested the government's new practice of imposing "fines" on its opponents, and sometimes confiscating their property, rather than jailing them. However, he said he had found that the practice was not widespread and that most fines were "modest." Mr. Whitehead said lifting U.S. sanctions might help the government obtain new loans and credits from the West. In Bulgaria, Mr. Whitehead met with Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian Communist leader. Mr. Whitehead, who was criticized by some U.S. conservatives for visiting Bulgaria, said he had found Mr. Zhivkov, who has ruled Bulgaria for 32 years, a "table-thumping shouter" and "interesting character."



Deng Liqun

China Urged To Keep Grip On Students

BEIJING — A Communist Party hard-liner warned Thursday that more campus demonstrations for democracy may erupt in China unless students are placed under tighter ideological control. Deng Liqun, a member of the powerful Communist Party Secretariat and one of the leaders of a conservative faction believed opposed to some major changes, said Beijing could not overlook the problem of student unrest. "If we don't deal with it effectively, there will be disorder," Mr. Deng said in a long speech published by major newspapers and broadcast on Radio Beijing. Mr. Deng, who lost his post as party propaganda chief in 1985 for being overzealous in an aborted campaign against Western "spiritual pollution," has re-emerged as one of the forces behind a new "struggle" against capitalist trends. The crackdown was launched after student demonstrations for democracy that erupted in at least 13 cities between Dec. 5 and Jan. 1. No public protests have been reported since Jan. 1. Universities have been closed since mid-January for winter holidays and will not reopen until next week.

"We must still bear in mind that some young people have not thought things through, and say they make trouble because they want democracy, freedom and human rights," Mr. Deng said in a Jan. 25 speech that was published for the first time Thursday. "They even believe our party, government and officials are completely unacceptable," Mr. Deng said. "If this problem in their thinking is not changed, then they will demonstrate again when the opportunity arises."

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Launches Titan After 2 Failures

WASHINGTON (WP) — The U.S. Air Force successfully launched a secret military satellite atop a Titan-3B rocket late Wednesday evening in the first such attempt since two accidents in 18 months grounded the Titan rocket fleet last year, the Pentagon announced Thursday. The rocket carried a military satellite that officials declined to identify. The satellite, reportedly designed to monitor Soviet transmissions, was launched into polar orbit. The air force secretary, Edward C. Aldridge, Jr., said the launching was "the first major step in the recovery of the space program" of the Defense Department.

Toll Put at 35 in Philippine Fighting

MANILA — Rebels attacked a village Thursday in the central Philippines, killing a local official and three others and bringing to 35 the number killed since a cease-fire expired Sunday, the military reported. President Corason C. Aquino said Wednesday that the armed forces would resume operations against the 23,500-member rebel Communist Party. In the New People's Army, the military wing of the Communist Party. In the attack Thursday morning, an understrength number of rebels converged on a village in Capiz Province, 250 miles (400 kilometers) southeast of Manila, the military headquarters said. No other details were available. A battle Tuesday between rebels and Philippine Army soldiers left 15 persons dead, most of them civilians, in Nueva Ecija Province north of Manila. Military reports reaching Manila said that four rebels, four soldiers and five civilians were killed in clashes in widely scattered parts of the country Tuesday and Wednesday.

Navy Secretary Will Leave Pentagon

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. has decided to resign later this year, the Pentagon said Thursday. Robert B. Sims, the Pentagon's chief spokesman, said Mr. Lehman, 44, told Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger of his decision last week. Mr. Sims said he did not believe Mr. Lehman had set a date for his resignation. He said Mr. Lehman would be returning to the private sector. Speculation about Mr. Lehman's future has focused in part on the possibility of his becoming presidential campaign manager for Vice President George Bush. Mr. Lehman was on vacation and could not be reached for comment. John F. Lehman Jr.

Sikh Rebels Rob Bank of \$4.5 Million

CHANDIGARH, India (UPI) — Sikh separatists wielding submachine guns and shouting slogans stole \$4.5 million on Thursday in the largest bank robbery in Indian history. Punjab state police said. The police spokesman said between 12 and 15 Sikhs, most of them wearing police uniforms, walked into a branch of the Punjab National Bank in Ludhiana, about 60 miles (about 96 kilometers) northwest of the state capital of Chandigarh, shortly after it opened at 10:30 A.M. Bank employees mistook them for real officers and two security guards complied with requests to hand over their weapons for inspection. The extremists then took the keys to the safe from the manager and a cashier and locked all those inside the bank in a room, the spokesman said. The Sikhs filled bags with \$4.5 million and fled in a van, he added.

Iran Said to Execute 7,000 in 1979-85

GENEVA (AP) — A United Nations report released Thursday said that at least 7,000 people were executed in Iran between 1979 and 1985, and cited reports that torture in the Islamic country continues to be widespread. But the report, compiled by Reynaldo Galindo Pohl of El Salvador for the UN Human Rights Commission, noted a "certain evolution in the situation of human rights" in Iran. The report was based on information from opposition groups in Iran and from nongovernmental organizations including the Bahr'i International Community and Amnesty International. It said that executions numbered in the thousands from 1979 to 1985 but have been considerably lower in the past few years, at 500 in 1984 and 470 in 1985. No figure was provided for last year, but the report said the downward trend "appears to have continued." Members of the Bahr'i faith and other religious and ethnic minorities "continued to be subjected to harassment, discrimination and persecution," the report said.

Student Talks With Madrid Falter

MADRID (Reuters) — Violent disagreements between student leaders prevented the resumption on Thursday of talks with the Spanish government, diminishing prospects of an end soon to more than two months of unrest in high schools. A boycott of classes by schoolchildren was in its fourth day, and a strike by private school teachers went into its third and last day. Demonstrations and incidents were reported in Zaragoza, Seville and Valladolid. Education Minister José María Maravall, meeting leaders of the various students' unions in turn, had planned talks on Thursday with the most radical, the Students' Coordinator. But divisions within the union prevented the meeting.

For the Record

Vietnamese authorities returned 30 Chinese prisoners captured on the border between the two countries, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday. (UPI)
Baroness Denise von Thyssen, the Brazilian-born former wife of the industrialist Baron Heinrich von Thyssen, was extradited by Liechtenstein back to Switzerland on Thursday to face charges of breach of trust and embezzlement. (UPI)
Egyptians voted Thursday in a referendum to dissolve parliament and clear the way for general elections in April. An overwhelming vote for dissolution of the 488-seat People's Assembly, elected for a five-year term in May 1984, was expected. Politicians and the national press predicted general elections would be held on April 9. (Reuters)
A Paraguayan opposition leader has been freed after five months in prison for inciting rebellion against President Alfredo Stroessner, officials said Thursday. Miguel Abdon Sanguinetti of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party leader was arrested Sept. 13 following a speech. (Reuters)
A Bavarian company has placed in storage 2,000 tons of powdered milk contaminated by radiation from last year's Soviet nuclear accident at Chernobyl, Environment Minister Walter Wallmann said Thursday. (AP)

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Bush, on Political Trip, Assails Decision Process In Arms Sales to Iran

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

LANSING, Michigan — Vice President George Bush, speaking Thursday during a political trip here, criticized the way decisions were made in President Ronald Reagan's clandestine arms sales to Iran and for the first time said he had reservations about the policy.

Questioned about whether he had advised Mr. Reagan to proceed with the arms sales, Mr. Bush did not respond directly, and he declined to provide details about his reservations.

The report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence investigating the arms sales indicated that at one point at least in the decision-making process, Mr. Bush supported the sales of arms to Iran.

Mr. Bush said Thursday that many senior U.S. officials had been excluded from meetings concerning the Iran initiative. He did not provide specifics.

But he said he had recommended to the Tower Commission, the presidential commission investigating the sales, that such policies not be approved in the future unless all appropriate officials were "thoroughly briefed."

"That didn't take place," Mr. Bush said, "and to the degree it didn't, I don't think the president was well served."

Mr. Bush was asked about his reaction to information provided in July by a key Israeli official that the United States was dealing with the

most radical elements in Iran, rather than with moderates there as President Reagan has claimed.

In retrospect, Mr. Bush said, referring to the memo and the disclosure that the United States was dealing with the radicals, "It does raise a flag for me. It didn't at the time, frankly."

Mr. Bush also said he believed that the difference between radical and moderate elements in Iran was "a question of semantics."

Mr. Bush was told about the connection with the radicals by Amir Niri, a counterterrorism adviser to Shimon Peres, who was then Israel's prime minister. Details of the meeting were recently made public in a memo written last summer by Mr. Bush's chief of staff, Craig L. Fuller.

Mr. Reagan has defended the Iran initiative by depicting it as an effort to reach out to moderate factions in that country. But the White House acknowledged afterward that the United States also was dealing with radical elements in the Tehran regime.

Asked whether Mr. Reagan was trading arms for hostages, Mr. Bush acknowledged that there was a "perception" that a swap was made. He said that Mr. Reagan still believed that he did not authorize such a trade and that it was not U.S. policy.

Mr. Bush conceded that the perception of a trade resulted from documents detailing the administration's efforts at the time.

Mr. Bush acknowledged that the



George Bush

Iran affair had eroded some of his political support nationwide. But he reiterated that he would accept the conclusions of several investigations that are under way and that he would not attempt to distance himself from Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Bush is striving to protect his position as the front-runner for the Republican presidential nomination in 1988.

The state of Michigan, which he visited Wednesday and Thursday, is important in the 1988 presidential contest because the state will be the first next winter to select delegates to the Republican National Convention. Mr. Bush traveled later Thursday to Illinois.

U.S. Latin Expert Accuses Official of 'McCarthyism'

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Francis J. McNeil, one of the State Department's most widely respected experts on Latin America, has retired as deputy director of intelligence, charging that he was a victim of an "exercise in McCarthyism" by Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs.

Mr. McNeil said he had incurred Mr. Abrams' wrath with his assessments of U.S. policy in Central America.

He also said that Mr. Abrams had accused him of disclosures to the press, and that partly because of this accusation he was investigated for several months about whether he was a security risk.

The investigation exonerated Mr. McNeil, 54, of charges that he gave a confidential departmental document to The Washington Post and provided false information about the U.S. ambassador in Venezuela to the press there.

In addition, Mr. McNeil asserted that Mr. Abrams' opposition had prevented his nomination as ambassador to Peru even though he had been tentatively recommended for the post by senior department officials.

Mr. McNeil, a former ambassador to Costa Rica, said that Mr. Abrams was angered that some of the studies prepared by the Bureau of Intelligence and Research had questioned the effectiveness of the U.S.-supported contra forces fighting Nicaragua's leftist government.

He said that Mr. Abrams sharply curtailed information-sharing and other cooperation between the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs and the Bureau of Intelligence and Re-

search while Mr. McNeil served there as principal deputy assistant secretary.

Mr. Abrams could not be reached for direct comment on Mr. McNeil's charges. But one of Mr. Abrams' aides said he had been authorized to deny that there had been a "vendetta" against Mr. McNeil.

Mr. Abrams, a political appointee who has served in three assistant secretary posts since 1981, is closely identified with administration conservatives who advocate continued U.S. backing for the rebels in Nicaragua.

The incident has caused considerable debate in the Foreign Service, where Mr. McNeil is regarded by his colleagues as a model diplomat noted for the candor of his advice and his nonpartisan loyalty to a succession of secretaries of state from both political parties.

He has won awards from the State Department and the American Foreign Service Association attesting to these qualities.

Many Foreign Service officers have said that Mr. McNeil's dispute with Mr. Abrams is new evidence that the Reagan administration is not prepared to tolerate opinions that appear to differ from its ideological convictions.

In November, when Mr. McNeil was preparing his retirement request, he sent Mr. Abrams a note that he said was never acknowledged. In it, Mr. McNeil wrote: "I thought you should hear di-

rectly from me as well as from elsewhere that I am leaving the Foreign Service in response to your exercise in McCarthyism. Confusing candor with disloyalty is a disservice to American interests and tradition. Whatever you may choose to say, I have served this administration as I have served others, loyally, effectively and at occasional personal risk."

The aide to Mr. Abrams, who asked not to be identified, said several others in the State Department, besides Mr. Abrams, had suspected Mr. McNeil of disclosing sensitive information.

The official also said that Mr. McNeil had been passed over for the Peru Embassy because Mr. Abrams and other senior depart-

ment officials believed that there was a better candidate. The official implied that Mr. McNeil's charges stemmed from resentment.

However, four senior department officials not directly involved in Latin America policy, but with knowledge of the situation, supported Mr. McNeil's version of the dispute.

These officials, who also asked not to be identified, said Mr. Abrams opposed making Mr. McNeil ambassador to Peru or any other Latin American country. In meetings with other officials, they said, Mr. Abrams characterized Mr. McNeil as a "leaker" and someone whose loyalty to President Ronald Reagan's policies was suspect.

Reagan to Delay Request for More Contra Aid

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Prospects for a renewal of congressional aid to Nicaraguan rebels are so bleak that the Reagan administration has decided to postpone its formal request for several months, according to administration officials.

They said Wednesday that the request for \$105 million in new aid would probably not be made until September, when the administration hopes the political climate will have improved.

Even then, the outlook remains grim, as the request is expected to coincide with the completion of potentially embarrassing investigations by congressional select committees and a special prosecutor into the secret arms sales to Iran and the diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Listing problems affecting the administration's ability to persuade Congress to provide new aid for the contras, as the insurgents are known, officials point to the expected resigna-

tion of an important civilian leader of the rebel movement, the absence of any major rebel military victories after more than four years in the field, reports of human rights abuses by the contras, the increasing reluctance of Nicaragua's neighbors to shelter them, internal squabbling within the administration and continuing revelations in the Iran-contra affair.

There have been sharp divisions even within the State Department on how to pursue the contra policy.

The most dramatic is the retirement of the deputy director of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Francis J. McNeil, an expert on Latin America in the department, who charged that his analysis of American policy in Central America made him the victim of an "exercise in McCarthyism" by Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

The disparity in contra policy is unlikely to affect the \$40 million final installment of the \$100 million appropriated last year for the

contras. A bill to cut the \$40 million is not expected to receive the necessary two-thirds vote in both houses to override a presidential veto. But the intensity of the opposition could set the tone for the expected debate in the fall on the \$105 million.

"The administration is obviously trying to buy time," said Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut and co-sponsor of the bill to cut the \$40 million. "If there were a vote in Congress today to renew aid, Republicans and Democrats alike would reject it."

Mr. Abrams acknowledged that the contras could run out of money during the summer, although he emphasized that the \$40 million is supposed to last until the end of September.

Mr. Abrams conceded that the expected resignation of Arturo José Cruz, an economist and former official of the Sandinist government whose leadership has been important in getting Congress to approve contra aid, would hurt the Reagan administration's ability to obtain new financing for the rebels.

McFarlane Reported in Good Spirits

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The state of mind of Robert C. McFarlane was said to have improved as Washington officials closed ranks behind him.

"He's in good spirits," said a visitor to Mr. McFarlane on Wednesday at Bethesda Naval Hospital, where the former national security adviser is recuperating from a Valium overdose, apparently in a suicide attempt.

There are no plans to discharge Mr. McFarlane, according to a person familiar with the case. He added that as soon as Mr. McFarlane recovers, the former official had every intention of fully cooperating with the pending investigations of U.S. arms sales to Iran, in which Mr. McFarlane played a key role.

President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush, meanwhile, have expressed their concern in telephone conversations with Mr. McFarlane's wife, Jonda, and Mr. Bush also sent a message to Mr. McFarlane at the hospital.

Mr. Reagan was "very concerned and upset for Bud, and will call him," the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, told reporters. "The president talked to Mrs. McFarlane, and will talk to Bud as soon as possible."

Mr. McFarlane, 49, was admitted to the hospital on Monday after taking 20 to 30 Valium pills. Police officials called the overdose a suicide attempt, based on both the large number of pills taken and the fact that Mr. McFarlane had written a note connected with the incident.

People sympathetic to Mr. McFarlane and familiar with his mental outlook attributed the overdose to Mr. McFarlane's sense of having failed to live up to his own standards, rather than his fear of pending investigations.

Reported Hostage Plan

An Iranian leader was quoted Thursday as saying that last year Mr. McFarlane had offered himself and nine colleagues as hostages against the release of Americans held in Lebanon, Reuters reported from Tehran.

The Islamic Republic newspaper on Thursday quoted the speaker of parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, as saying that Mr. McFarlane made the offer on his trip to Iran.

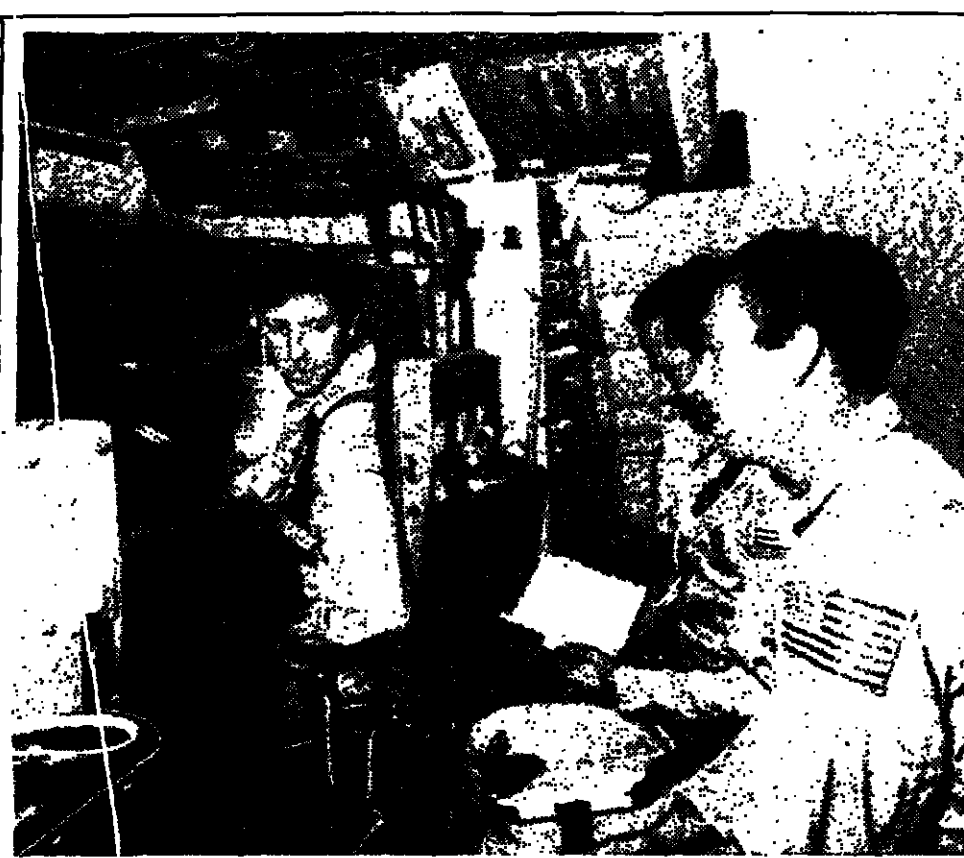
Prime Minister Loses Backing, Quits in Suriname

PARAMARIBO, Suriname — Prime Minister Purnab Radhakrishnan resigned Thursday after the nine-member Supreme Council, Suriname's top policy making body, withdrew its support for him, official reports said.

The resignation came a day after Foreign Minister Henk Herremberg, a close ally of Suriname's leader, Commander Desi Bouterse, resigned over differences with the prime minister. Deputy Prime Minister Jules Wijdenbosch was named to fill in for Mr. Radhakrishnan temporarily.

At least one cabinet member, Public Health Minister Ari Jesurun, resigned Thursday in solidarity with Mr. Radhakrishnan, and others were expected to follow suit.

Mr. Radhakrishnan had reportedly opposed the expulsion of Dirk Jan van Houten, the Dutch ambassador to Paramaribo, who was accused of interfering in the former Dutch colony's internal affairs.



BACK IN TRAINING — Richard Covey, John Lounge and David Hilmers, members of the crew scheduled for the first U.S. space shuttle mission since the Challenger disaster, train at the Johnson Space Center in Houston. Flights are to resume next year.

Eastern U.S. Air Traffic Rerouted to Curb Delays

By Laura Parker
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Commercial air traffic on the U.S. East Coast was shifted to a new network of routes on Thursday as a major plan to reduce airport delays went into effect.

However, air traffic controllers said the plan might produce the opposite effect because of staff shortages and lack of training.

The changes are part of the Federal Aviation Administration's new expanded East Coast plan, designed to simplify air routes and ease departure delays at airports.

The administrator of the FAA, Donald D. Engen, acknowledged on Wednesday that the plan "is not a panacea for the delay problems at the New York airports or elsewhere." But he said that the route changes would eliminate bottlenecks and enable controllers to direct planes more efficiently.

"The results should be reflected in reduced flight delays," he said.

The plan, which has been under consideration by the FAA for five years, establishes new departure and arrival routes at the three large commercial airports in the New York area — John F. Kennedy, La Guardia and Newark — as well as satellite airports. The agency said

the new routes would be the equivalent of adding lanes to a freeway, allowing for an increase in air traffic.

Mr. Engen said that although the major changes involve the New York metropolitan area, the new routes will affect all air traffic from Maine to Miami and west to Chicago. He said traffic around New York accounts for 30 percent of the delays nationally.

Some controllers in New York complained that they had received their first training only a week ago and added that the plan involved too many changes to be memorized so quickly.

Ninety controllers in the New York Air Route Traffic Control Center, or TRACON, signed a petition warning that they were understaffed and unprepared to handle the route changes.

Controllers Gain Right to Election For a New Union

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Organizers of a new air traffic controllers union have won the right to hold an election, and will probably do so in April or May, according to the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

"They appear to have an adequate showing of interest," Jessie Reuben, director of the authority's Washington office, said Wednesday.

Before an election could be ordered, 30 percent of the approximately 12,500 controllers eligible to join the new union, the National Air Traffic Controllers Association, were required to submit signatures seeking U.S. recognition.

The controllers have had no union since August 1981 when 11,400 striking controllers were fired by President Ronald Reagan.

Pinochet Is Pressed by Foes and U.S. To Take Responsibility for Killing

By Juan de Onis
International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — The United States and Chilean opposition parties are pressuring President Augusto Pinochet to take responsibility for an act of international terrorism after a Chilean military officer confessed last week to his role in the 1976 murder of a former Chilean official in Washington.

"These revelations," said Gabriel Valdés, president of the Christian Democratic Party, the main Chilean opposition party, "make it impossible for the military junta to accept the present candidacy of Pinochet for a new presidential term. He should resign."

"Pinochet cannot remain silent," he added. "This is the most serious moral crisis generated by a regime that is based solely on terror and lies." The party, he said, would

organize a national movement to "get the truth."

A former Chilean Army major, Armando Fernández Lario, admitted Feb. 4 in U.S. federal court that he took part in planning the bombing assassination of Mr. Letelier, a former minister of foreign affairs and defense under President Salvador Allende. Mr. Allende was killed when General Pinochet deposed him in 1973.

Mr. Fernández said he was following orders in the Letelier case from General Pinochet's former internal security chief, General Manuel Contreras Sepúlveda.

Mr. Fernández, who is to be sentenced March 6, told the court that General Contreras said the orders came from "the chief," meaning General Pinochet. He said he was testifying to "clear his name and the honor of the Chilean armed forces."

After Mr. Fernández's admission, the U.S. ambassador, Harry Barnes, asked the Chilean government to "cooperate" with U.S. prosecutors by handing over General Contreras and Colonel Pedro Espinoza, both of whom had been indicted in the United States along with Mr. Fernández in the Letelier killing.

Colonel Espinoza is the former chief of operations of the national intelligence directorate, known by the acronym DINA, which has been accused of killing hundreds of members of the opposition in secret detention centers.

Mr. Barnes left for Washington Feb. 5 without receiving a reply. Diplomats here said that the Reagan administration was conducting a review of relations with Chile and that a lack of cooperation on the Letelier case would "create problems" in U.S.-Chilean relations.

Promise of Straight Talk

At a news conference before his address, Mr. Cuomo pledged to speak clearly on the issues and avoid political buzzwords if he ran for president, United Press International reported from Los Angeles.

"The first thing I would do if I were a candidate," he said, "is scrub the board clean of all the old words. I'd say, 'Let's understand what we are talking about. What do we mean by protectionism. There is no such thing as a society with no protectionism. There is no such thing as pure free trade. Everything is some kind of mix.'"

East German Scientist Defects

United Press International

GIESSEN, West Germany — An East German physicist, Professor Klaus Hennig, 52, has defected while visiting West Germany, the West German refugee center said Thursday. Mr. Hennig was head of the Institute for Mechanics in Karl Marx Stadt, formerly Chemnitz, and a member of the Academy of Science in East Berlin.

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Only 4,000 Persons Detained, Pretoria Says

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government said Thursday that fewer than 4,000 persons were detained in the last four months of 1986 under the country's state of emergency.

The figure represents only a fraction of the total that anti-apartheid monitoring groups say have been imprisoned without charges since emergency rule was imposed in June.

Adrian Vlok, the minister of law and order, told Parliament that the total number held since June does not approach estimates of more than 20,000 given by opposi-

tion groups, even when taking into account detainees held for less than 30 days and not included on the list.

Wide discrepancies between official government figures of detainees and those issued by anti-apartheid groups have long been commonplace, but Mr. Vlok's disclosure raised serious questions about the reliability of the reporting methods either of the government or the independent monitoring groups.



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Spy Inquiry Weakens U.S. Security at Moscow Post

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The investigation of a former U.S. Embassy guard charged with spying for the Soviet Union has led to dismissal of several other marines from the embassy security force, according to U.S. Ambassador Arthur A. Hartman.

Mr. Hartman declined on Wednesday to confirm reports by other U.S. officials that as a result of the investigation of the former guard, Sergeant Clayton J. Lonetree, as many as eight marines had been removed from embassy duty, cutting the building's security force more than 25 percent.

Sergeant Lonetree, who served as a guard in Moscow from 1984 to 1986, is alleged to have become involved with a female translator employed at the embassy.

The U.S. Marine Corps has charged that he gave the Soviets the names of undercover U.S. agents on the Moscow embassy staff, photographs of three agents and descriptions of various sensitive offices at the embassy, as well as at the U.S. Embassy in Vienna, where he later served.

He is accused of revealing the layout of the seventh, eighth and ninth floors of the Moscow embassy, which contain the offices of the ambassador, the Central Intelligence Agency station chief and the communications center.

After he was assigned last March to the embassy in Vienna, Sergeant Lonetree turned himself in. He was returned to the United States in late December.

The 29 Marines assigned to the Moscow embassy live under strict regulations, including a rule barring females from entering their quarters and another discouraging them from close contact with Soviet citizens.

Some of those dismissed as a result of the Lonetree investigation may have violated some of the embassy rules, rather than being linked to the Lonetree case or similar activities, a U.S. diplomat said.

No Marines Returned

A Marine Corps spokesman in Washington said Wednesday that no marine had been returned to Quantico from Moscow or Vienna nor had any been subpoenaed in the Lonetree investigation. The Washington Post reported.

A State Department official later said that five marines had been withdrawn from Moscow but that the action was not related to the Lonetree investigation.

Reagan Backs Medicare For Catastrophic Illness

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan proposed Thursday that Congress approve a program giving 30 million Americans that last full measure of security by providing catastrophic health care under Medicare, the federal health insurance program for the elderly and disabled.

The plan would limit hospital and doctor expenses to \$2,000 a year for victims of major health problems.

To receive the extra coverage, recipients of Medicare would pay an additional \$4.92 a month above the current monthly cost of \$17.90. In case of catastrophic illness, the coverage would provide for an unlimited number of days of hospital care.

Catastrophic health care would not cover such expenses as prescription drugs, eye and dental care and long-term nursing home care. The announcement of the proposal by Mr. Reagan's chief spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, was limited in detail. There was no spe-

Police Beat, Seize Karachi Officials To Block Protest

The Associated Press

KARACHI, Pakistan — Riot police clubbed, tear-gassed and arrested Karachi's mayor and scores of city council members on Thursday to block a protest march over taxes.

About 200 elected members of the Karachi city council tried to march on the Sind Provincial Assembly to demand that the provincial government turn over all motor vehicle taxes collected from Karachi. The council, which maintains roads in Pakistan's largest city, is demanding the return of the funds to help meet costs.

Hundreds of riot police were deployed along the march route and clashed with the marchers three times, firing tear gas from canisters and beating the council members with batons. At least 12 council members were injured by canisters.

When the police and council members clashed again outside the assembly, 99 persons, including Mayor Abdul Sattar Afghani, were arrested, the police said. They said the council members were being held at police stations, but that no charges had been filed.

"It is a peaceful procession," the mayor said, and the police have brutally beaten and fired tear gas on the elected representatives of the people. It is very shameful."

In response to questions Wednesday, however, he said that he and Mr. Shultz "are in the same boat" on the arms shipments.

Mr. Shultz has said he strongly opposed the U.S. decision and was not informed about it being carried out. He since has been sharply critical in public about the operation.

When Mr. Shultz's public criticisms were cited, Mr. Shamir replied: "It is the question of the character of a country." He did not amplify, but Israeli officials have privately expressed dismay at the extended public debate in Washington about the Iran affair.

But Mr. Shamir drew a clear distinction between the handling of the arms shipment to Iran and the more general political effort by the United States to influence a successor government to the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Iran.

"It would be good for the United States to have some contacts in Iran at least for the post-Khomeini period," he said. "We cannot afford it. The United States obviously could afford it."

Mr. Shamir strongly denied that Israeli-U.S. relations had been damaged by the Iran affair, and he disputed claims that it had damaged U.S. prestige in the Middle East.

"This has been very much exaggerated by Arab countries, who are really asking the Americans for some compensation," Mr. Shamir said. "Some of these countries like to see the United States with a guilt complex."

Mr. Shamir was sharp in his differences with Mr. Peres over the idea of an international peace conference. He said that Israel would be isolated at such a conference.

Under pressure from a diminished but still active opposition, he has emphasized economic initiatives and has backed at least the appearance of growing democracy. Some of his moves, in fact, have preceded comparable moves in the Soviet Union.

Three months before Mr. Gorbachev allowed Andrei D. Sakharov to return to Moscow from internal exile in Gorky, the Polish authorities announced the release of all political prisoners.

Four months ago, they named as culture minister a classics professor who is not a member of the Communist Party. He has publicly described the flourishing clandestine press as a good thing.

More recently, the government has established a 57-member council that is to debate policies and offer nonbinding suggestions to the government, although its role is still vaguely defined.

Poland also plans to create an ombudsman's office that would, in theory, protect citizens from abuses of power.

Most Polish opposition figures associated with Solidarity, the outlawed trade union, contend that the government is still far from democratic.

Workers Block Bilbao Roads

BILBAO, Spain — Hundreds of workers of the Magefa appliance factory here caused traffic jams by blocking roads leading into this northern port city Thursday to protest planned layoffs.

cific mention of catastrophic insurance for people under age 65.

The actual legislation for the plan has not been drafted, Mr. Fitzwater said.

Mr. Reagan's decision represented a victory for the secretary of health and human services, Dr. Otis R. Bowen, whose plan is opposed by the private health insurance industry. The topic had been the subject of intense debate among Mr. Reagan's domestic policy advisers.

The Bowen plan has also been criticized by conservatives who had promoted a private-sector solution to the problem of costs for catastrophic illness.

The White House said the voluntary Part B Medicare premium, which now generally covers doctor bills, would be increased \$9 a year to insure Medicare beneficiaries against expenses of more than \$2,000 a year for hospital and doctor bills.

Now the Medicare hospital insurance program, which is financed by Social Security tax deductions, covers only the 2d through 60th days of a hospital stay.

Dr. Bowen said Thursday that he did not believe the insurance industry would be hurt by the plan. "I think the industry can be stimulated" by selling insurance to cover the \$2,000 that the patient would otherwise have to pay, he said. Such coverage is already being referred to as "Medigap" insurance.

Mr. Fitzwater maintained that the proposal would pay for itself through the higher premiums and was "consistent with the Reagan philosophy of providing coverage where possible at the lowest possible cost."

SHAMIR: U.S. Is Supported

(Continued from Page 1)

strongly criticized Mr. Peres for endorsing the conference, which he called a "personal hobby" of Mr. Peres. He said he would have to acknowledge to Mr. Shultz next week that "we are divided in the cabinet."

Mr. Shamir indicated that recent Soviet-Israeli contacts produced no evidence that Moscow was prepared to make significant changes in its policy on Jewish emigration. Even if the Soviet Union is now ready to let several hundred Jews emigrate each month, as reports suggest, he said, "such numbers are not satisfying at all."

Mr. Shamir had previously deflected questions about his involvement in Israel's encouragement of U.S. officials to use arms shipment to try to establish contacts in Iran's government and to win freedom for American hostages in Lebanon. He repeatedly said that Israel had only been doing a favor for a friend.

In response to questions Wednesday, however, he said that he and Mr. Shultz "are in the same boat" on the arms shipments.

Mr. Shultz has said he strongly opposed the U.S. decision and was not informed about it being carried out. He since has been sharply critical in public about the operation.

When Mr. Shultz's public criticisms were cited, Mr. Shamir replied: "It is the question of the character of a country." He did not amplify, but Israeli officials have privately expressed dismay at the extended public debate in Washington about the Iran affair.

But Mr. Shamir drew a clear distinction between the handling of the arms shipment to Iran and the more general political effort by the United States to influence a successor government to the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Iran.

"It would be good for the United States to have some contacts in Iran at least for the post-Khomeini period," he said. "We cannot afford it. The United States obviously could afford it."

Mr. Shamir strongly denied that Israeli-U.S. relations had been damaged by the Iran affair, and he disputed claims that it had damaged U.S. prestige in the Middle East.

"This has been very much exaggerated by Arab countries, who are really asking the Americans for some compensation," Mr. Shamir said. "Some of these countries like to see the United States with a guilt complex."

Mr. Shamir was sharp in his differences with Mr. Peres over the idea of an international peace conference. He said that Israel would be isolated at such a conference.

Under pressure from a diminished but still active opposition, he has emphasized economic initiatives and has backed at least the appearance of growing democracy. Some of his moves, in fact, have preceded comparable moves in the Soviet Union.

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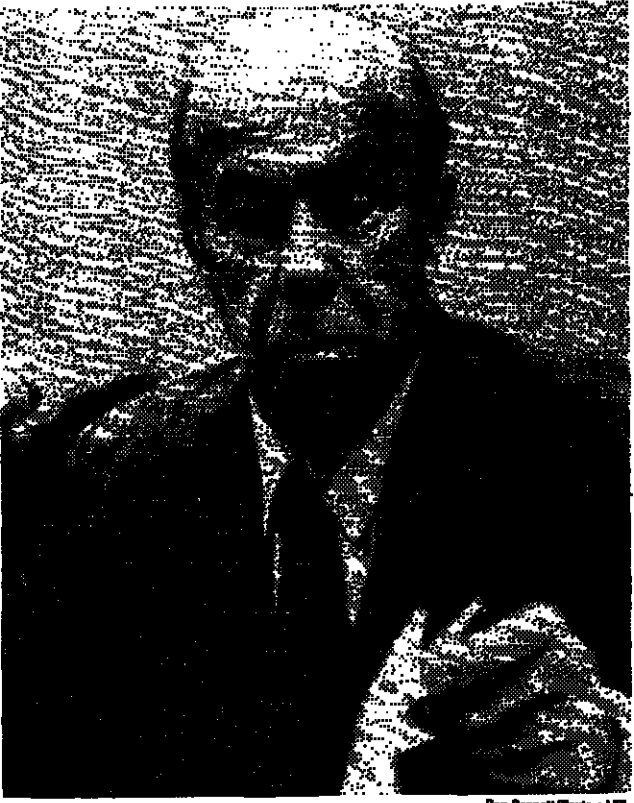
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George P. Shultz: Concerns led to extensive investigation.

Reagan Was Confronted By Shultz Over Iran

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz had a tense confrontation with President Ronald Reagan on Nov. 20 after learning that testimony prepared by William J. Casey, then the CIA director, would misinform the Senate intelligence committee the next day about arms sales to Iran, according to officials.

Mr. Shultz's urgent appeal to Mr. Reagan in the White House living quarters, and a parallel objection made to the Justice Department by Mr. Shultz's legal counsel, prompted Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d to begin an investigation into the affair, the officials said Wednesday.

It was this inquiry that culminated in Mr. Meese's disclosure five days later that money from the Iran arms deal had been diverted to aid the Nicaraguan rebels.

Mr. Casey's proposed testimony, drafted by the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council, would have disclosed any U.S. government knowledge of a shipment of Hawk anti-aircraft missiles from Israel to Iran in November 1985, the sources said. Mr. Casey was to be the first witness in the first congressional hearing into the Iran affair.

Mr. Casey planned to tell the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence that the shipment, which was delivered to Iran by a CIA-controlled airline, was believed by all U.S. officials involved at the time to be "oil drilling equipment."

In fact, according to recent testimony and evidence uncovered by congressional investigators, Mr. Casey, Mr. Shultz, President Reagan and other top administration officials knew before the November 1985 shipment that the cargo was Hawk missiles intended as part of a deal to exchange the arms for American hostages held by pro-Iranian factions in Lebanon.

The "oil drilling" explanation was a cover story furnished by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a National Security Council aide, to CIA officials arranging for the aircraft and flight logistics, according to the recent Senate intelligence committee report on the matter.

As Mr. Casey's Nov. 21 hearing before the Senate committee approached, two senior aides to Mr. Shultz, Michael H. Armacost, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, and Abraham D. Sofaer, the department's legal adviser, were briefed Nov. 18 by Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, then the White House national security adviser.

Later that day, at their request, Mr. Armacost and Mr. Sofaer were permitted to see a copy of the draft of Mr. Casey's planned testimony, which included the oil drilling story. They subsequently reported back to Mr. Shultz.

"This very much concerned Shultz," one official said, because the secretary knew that senior government officials had been aware at the time that the shipment contained Hawk missiles.

Mr. Shultz also was "shocked" by Mr. Reagan's lack of accurate information about the Iran arms deal in a Nov. 19 televised news conference, according to White House and State Department officials.

In Mr. Shultz's view, insufficient and even erroneous information was coming from Admiral Poindexter, who had briefed Mr. Reagan before the news conference and who was coordinating the drafting of Mr. Casey's testimony.

On the evening of Nov. 20, Mr. Shultz took his concerns to Mr. Reagan in what appears to have been a session that let administration policy and Mr. Shultz's future in the balance.

Shortly before Mr. Shultz went to the White House, he authorized Mr. Sofaer to take the same doubts to Mr. Meese.

Mr. Meese then agreed that, in view of the conflicting information, government lawyers should open an extensive inquiry.

The following day, Nov. 21, administration sources said, Mr. Meese obtained Mr. Reagan's authorization for the investigation, which resulted in the announcement that funds had been diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels, the resignation of Admiral Poindexter and the dismissal of Colonel North.

Mr. Fitzwater also discussed the president's decision not to order two former aides, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, to testify before the Tower board.

The board had asked Mr. Reagan to use his power as commander in chief to order the two officers to testify. They have refused to talk, invoking the constitutional safeguard against self-incrimination.

In a statement issued Tuesday night, Mr. Fitzwater said such an order "would be unlawful" because it would violate the officers' constitutional rights as well as the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

On Wednesday, he said that, had such an order been issued and had the two officers testified, they might have acquired "total immunity" from prosecution relating to the arms deal and its aftermath.

If they chose to comply with an illegal order and testify, he said, they would "put themselves in a position where, in effect, total immunity would be granted, because in any subsequent prosecution it could be argued that their testimony was gained illegally."

He said the "immunity question" was part of the reason Mr. Reagan rejected the appeal of the Tower board, even though the president has repeatedly urged the two to testify voluntarily.

Marseille Bank Robbers Said to Get \$33 Million

MARSEILLE — A gang that robbed a Marseille bank on Monday and then vanished in the sewer system with the contents of hundreds of safe deposit boxes netted an estimated 200 million francs (\$33.3 million), police sources said Thursday.

The size of the haul would be a record for France and second only to Britain's 1983 robbery of more than \$26 million (\$39 million), mainly in gold bullion, from the British Mar company at London's Heathrow airport.

NSC: Contra Links Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

former Republican senator from Texas.

The two-sentence announcement by the panel did not specify the nature of the material that entailed a delay in its report. The statement emphasized that the delay was not caused by Mr. Reagan's testimony or by the drug overdose taken by Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser who had been scheduled to appear before the panel Monday.

Other investigative bodies besides the Tower panel, including House and Senate committees, have found evidence that National Security Council aides worked with the Nicaraguan rebels known as the contras in the period when U.S. involvement was sharply restricted by law. The sources said the Tower commission had uncovered striking material relating to this activity.

Mr. Reagan discussed his part in the Iran arms deal, and the subsequent diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels, in a 70-minute meeting Wednesday with the three-member commission.

In a statement afterward, the president's chief spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said: "Today's meeting discussed the National Security Council process and the development and execution of the Iran policy and the president's role."

The many investigations of the Iran affair have still not determined how much the president knew about the operation that was being run out of the White House or when he gave his approval. It is also unclear when he learned about the transfer of profits from that deal to the contras.

Mr. Reagan has denied knowing about the diversion at the time it occurred last year.

Last month officials familiar with the Tower panel's investigation said little progress was being made. But in recent days those officials have indicated that a breakthrough might be imminent.

"They've got something," one official said.

Since mid-December the panel has interviewed more than 50 major figures in the Iran affair as well as former administration officials with intimate knowledge of the White House foreign policy machinery.

Late last month investigators went to Europe to interview Manucher Ghorbanifar, the Iranian who served as a middleman for the deal, and Adnan M. Khashoggi, the Saudi arms dealer who helped finance the transactions.

Meanwhile, a dispute surfaced Wednesday between the Tower board and the White House over the handling of Mr. Reagan's private notes on the Iran affair.

Notes relating to certain key dates were requested by the panel. After the president and his counsel, Peter Wallison, reviewed the material, typed excerpts deemed relevant by the White House were delivered to the panel Tuesday afternoon.

But the panel had to read the notes while a White House courier stood by, waiting to take back the material.

"We were not permitted to make copies of the notes, and we couldn't keep them," said an official connected with the Tower board.

Mr. Fitzwater, the president's spokesman, was asked how such an arrangement could be reconciled with Mr. Reagan's frequent assertions that he wanted all information on the Iran affair to be released as quickly as possible.

The spokesman replied that it was difficult to balance the White House's desire to provide information and the desire to "protect the privacy of the president."

Mr. Fitzwater also discussed the president's decision not to order two former aides, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, to testify before the Tower board.

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Youth Suicides Rise in Japan

TOKYO — An unusually high number of young Japanese committed suicide last year, for reasons ranging from social pressure to grief over the suicide of a pop singer, the police said Thursday.

A record 299 girls under age 20 killed themselves in 1986, 77 percent more than in 1985, police said. Suicides by girls increased sharply after a popular singer, Yukiko Ohtsuka, 18, jumped to her death in central Tokyo in April, they said.

The total number of suicides by girls and boys jumped 44 percent to 802. Police said troubles at school, family problems and agony over love affairs were the major reasons for the deaths.

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مكتبة الأصيل

Anti-Austerity Strike By One Million Greeks Disrupts Service, Travel

Athens — More than a million Greek workers demanding pay increases and more jobs struck for 24 hours on Thursday to protest an economic austerity program introduced by the Socialist government.

The strike, the first in a weeklong series of work stoppages throughout the country, grounded most flights of the national airline Olympic Airways and severely disrupted rail and bus transportation.

A leftist group, the Revolutionary Popular Struggle, claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion that occurred overnight at a branch of the Economic Ministry. The group said it was protesting the shift to a more conservative economic policy by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu.

The blast heavily damaged the building, which houses the offices dealing with inquiries about the value-added tax. The new levy on goods and services was introduced in Greece last month despite strong opposition from trade unions.

Hospitals operated on skeleton staffs, power cuts affected many parts of the country and theaters were closed because of the strike Thursday.

Bank workers joined the stoppage and said they would continue their strike for a week. Greeks rushed to withdraw money from their accounts Wednesday, and some Athens banks reported cash shortages.

The strikers are seeking to overturn a virtual wage freeze introduced by Mr. Papandreu in October 1985 as part of an austerity program aimed at curbing runaway inflation and the country's current account deficit.

A banner held by protesters at a rally Thursday morning at an Athens square said, "We can't live with this policy." About 5,000 people took part in the rally, then marched to the parliament building in central Athens, the police said.

Traffic jams formed as people took advantage of a temporary lifting of restrictions on the use of private cars in Athens.

City residents were told not to place their rubbish outside as garbage collectors, who struck for several days in December, stopped work again Thursday.

Mr. Papandreu has repeatedly said he is determined to defy the strikers to complete his austerity program, which is in its final year.

The government says that the program, which included a devaluation of the drachma and restrictions on imports, reduced inflation to 16.9 percent last year from 25 percent in 1985. It also nearly halved the current-account deficit, from \$3.3 billion to \$1.8 billion.

Mr. Papandreu hopes to reduce the inflation rate to 10 percent this year and to trim the current-account deficit to \$1.25 billion.



Workers at the anti-austerity rally Thursday in Athens.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Freeing Soviet Prisoners

Moscow is starting to free some political prisoners. The Sakharovs were early and conspicuous beneficiaries of this trend, and others less well known are now coming out. Their number evidently includes some hundreds sentenced under the catchall offense of "anti-Soviet agitation," by which the authorities long have repressed dissent and answered appeals for human rights and emigration. Andrei Sakharov, recently allowed by Mikhail Gorbachev personally to return to work in Moscow, was enabled by his courage and celebrity to continue campaigning for the freedom of those still under detention of one sort or another. Those now being freed, less fortunate, must ask for pardon and promise not to engage in "anti-Soviet" activities.

The terms on which the prisoners are rejoining the Soviet society are still up in the air, an intensely political matter that no doubt will be negotiated continuously between officials and prisoners and among officials; the foreign response will be a certain part of the negotiation too. But it is evident that the society the prisoners are rejoining, after — for many of them — terrible ordeals of imprisonment and forced drugging, is far from free. For all of Mr. Gorbachev's "new thinking," it remains a society of rules imposed from the top down, not of rights asserted from the bottom up. It is a society, moreover, where "at the moment we are leading a softening," as a Soviet spokesman announcing the new releases acknowledged, while adding that "there are comrades who think the harsher the better." In short, things could change. Plainly, Mr. Gorbachev wants the advan-

tages that relaxation can confer in domestic morale and international image without the disadvantages associated in a totalitarian society with losing control. Still, it is almost always better to be outside the bars and the barbed wire in the Soviet Union than to be inside. Real people are leaving real prisons. In the past the Kremlin has acted as though practically the whole population was seething and likely to revolt if given the smallest chance. The leadership in Moscow now appears more confident. In any event, it surely knows police and judicial cruelties are far from its only measures of control. Americans like to see police states experimenting with a touch of relaxation. Not only is it a moral outrage the way the Kremlin usually treats many of its citizens. To the extent that the Communist Party elite decides to defer to the needs of the Soviet people, it will perhaps be less likely to put its resources and energies into excessive arms and foreign adventures, although this is obviously not going to trim the claws of the Russian bear.

But it is well to be wary of small cosmetic changes in Soviet human rights practices that cannot be easily verified, that leave whole large categories of wrongs unrighted and that can be choked off overnight. General Secretary Gorbachev has piqued international and, presumably, Soviet interest with the changes he has begun so far. To overcome the prevailing suspicion about Soviet purposes and to sustain approval of his policy, he must demonstrate that these little changes were not designed simply to allow him to evade deeper ones.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Why Not Mars, Together?

A country with a \$4 trillion gross national product can afford a vigorous space program that meets practical needs and stirs people's sense of adventure. The musty plans and cramped vision of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration lack both utility and imagination. The space agency will spend \$9.5 billion for next year's space show. Instead of reaching to stretch man's grasp, NASA's engineers are planning more plumbing.

The agency's main future project is a space station, assembled from a scaffold and modules flown up on 32 shuttle trips. The station serves no great goal, just a multitude of minor missions to muster the widest support from all possible users. That is expensive. Projected costs have already soared from \$8 billion to \$13 billion.

Many of its missions could be met in other ways, but supplying hardware is what keeps the space agency busy. Like the shuttle, the space station is not an end but a means, infrastructure, built for when a president someday decides what to do with it. No wonder the space program has become a yawn.

Consider two ways to put discovery and excitement back into space. Plan A would be a program of scientific exploration. By putting telescopes in orbit, above the distorting veil of the Earth's atmosphere, astronomers can see the universe with much greater clarity. The Voyager probes that flew by Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus showed what startling close-ups automated spacecraft can obtain in exploring the solar system. Satellites that monitor landscape and atmosphere can provide a trove of useful data.

The NASA exploration program has had to struggle for existence over the last 15 years, consistently backed out or stretched out each time the space shuttle ran over cost. Still, achievements like the Voyagers and the Infrared Astronomical Satellite space telescope give a taste of what rich returns might come from a space program

committed to increasing knowledge about the cosmos.

Space exploration would have little use for shuttles or space stations. Lifting humans and their life support and safety systems into space is prohibitively expensive and serves almost no scientific purpose. Astronauts would stay safely on the ground, flying spacecraft by remote control. Instead of resting content with the 1960s technology of shuttles and space stations, the program would push new frontiers by developing automated spacecraft and space-going robots.

The robot R2D2 in the "Star Wars" movies had no trouble capturing the public's imagination, but NASA remains persuaded that human presence in space is essential to maintaining public support. That may no longer be true, but even if it is, a manned space program needs a clearer purpose than NASA has yet advanced.

What might it be? What Plan B might stir the imagination of a rational space program? Humans have already been to the moon and hung around in space stations. Mercury is too hot and Venus too inhospitable. That leaves Mars, which robots could explore better.

But going to Mars jointly with the Soviet Union would add a new element. A joint venture would foster a broad-based collaboration and might help divert superpower rivalry into less dangerous channels. If so, it would well justify the cost and the risk of human life.

Mr. Reagan has endorsed two bad ideas, the space station and sharing technology developed in the Strategic Defense Initiative with the Soviets. Going to Mars with them would give NASA a goal worth aiming for. Scrapping the white elephant space station would free funds for vigorous exploration of the universe. The public thirsts for both science and adventure; the planned space station is a poor vehicle for either.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Careful Help for Africa

Already the next wave of human suffering breaks over Africa, this time the southern third of the continent. Here, in Angola and Mozambique, are the highest infant mortality rates in the world. Here, in the nine black-ruled states near South Africa, war, ethnic rivalry and drought threaten starvation and wrenching migrations.

The United States has announced \$93 million in long-promised aid but even that hardly begins to address the gathering tragedy. If Washington is serious, a three-part policy could begin to alleviate the misery.

South Africa looms large for these "front line" states. It dominates them economically. More than two-thirds of their foreign trade passes through it. And South Africa destabilizes the region with covert and overt military operations. To break Pretoria's grip, the nine have joined in economic cooperation. They hope to strengthen road and rail routes through Angola, Tanzania and Mozambique. Yet their efforts are swamped by the destabilizing strife.

The first thing to do is see that American aid goes to satisfy African needs rather than American moods. There have been several recent harmful indulgences, like Congress withholding aid to Mozambique in a fit of anti-Marxist zeal and the White House suspending aid to Zimbabwe over a regrettable diplomatic incident. The most extreme ex-

ample is U.S. support for the forces trying to topple Angola's government.

The second remedy is diplomatic. Southern Africa's black-ruled nations cannot move out of poverty and strife while South Africa does all it can to keep them off balance. U.S. policy must turn unmistakably away from what has amounted to acquiescence in South Africa's raids.

The third remedy is more money. The \$93 million shrinks before the billions in damage inflicted on these countries by military operations in the last five years. Legislation pending in Congress to pledge \$700 million in the next five years is a good focus for thinking about a stronger commitment.

The front line states do not expect Washington to be their sole protector or sugar daddy. Thanks mostly to Western Europe, work progresses on a rail and road corridor from Zimbabwe to the port of Beira in Mozambique. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees has established a working group in the region. Voluntary organizations are building up their efforts.

Yet American help is crucial. Along with new attention to the region by Secretary of State George Shultz, the announcement of U.S. aid is a hopeful sign. The United States could do much to help peace and avert southern Africa's worst torments.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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OPINION

Moving Out of NATO — And Into Trouble

By Gar Alperovitz

WASHINGTON — Though many people may not have noticed, Congress has quietly begun to explore military strategies for the "post-Reagan" era.

One of the hottest "bright ideas" being pushed, in the midst of the Iran arms affair, is that the United States should prepare for direct combat in the Gulf and Central America. That notion is advocated by a growing number of foreign policy specialists, most of whom also argue that America should reduce its commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to make intervention possible.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, has urged the Senate Armed Services Committee to shift 100,000 troops out of Europe, re-equip them as

"light divisions" and strengthen U.S. airlift capacity "for potential use on the Southwest Asian central strategic front" (Iran, the Gulf, Afghanistan) "or in Central America."

Others who have proposed a scaling back of U.S. forces in Europe to increase the ability to intervene elsewhere include former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (who has suggested a cut to 50 percent withdrawal of troops from NATO), the neoconservative Irving Kristol, who predicts that "Europeans or Jews" American troops will be out of Europe anyway, and the U.S. News & World Report publisher, Mortimer Zuckerman.

Such thinking has gained ground partly because the huge federal deficit has made the military budget vulnerable to tough-minded congressional scrutiny. Those who propose new military initiatives must say how they will be paid for. Given political opposition to higher taxes and unwillingness to accept further cuts in domestic programs, European defense roughly half the \$300 billion Pentagon budget — is a natural target.

Since U.S. military spending as a

Troops now in Europe would form a mobile force for use elsewhere.

percentage of gross national product is far greater than the European average, the reluctance of many of America's allies to fulfill pledges to increase their NATO contributions has also made Congress uneasy.

Many policy analysts recognize that the Soviets, who cannot even control Afghanistan, would be insane to try to take over the entire Continent (even if they could do so without triggering nuclear war).

Senator Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, has challenged the notion that the East has a conventional force advantage over NATO. He points out that the Soviets cannot easily withdraw troops from the Chinese front; cannot rely on so-called allies in Eastern Europe; have inferior technical capabilities in several important weapon areas, and do not come close to enjoying the 3 to 1 ratio of forces commonly considered essential if attacking forces are to have any hope of overcoming a serious defense.

The most important source of the new "cut NATO, expand intervention forces" proposals is probably simply policy makers' recurrent desire to have men and munitions available "to project adequate power" when they think it useful, no matter what the costs. In this case, the goal is a much larger intervention capacity than that provided by the force structure in place after six full years of a military buildup.

Before the idea that the United States ought to increase its ability to go to war in the Third World gains further momentum, the post-Reagan strategy dialogue should move out of quiet expert discussions and into public debate. The key questions appear to be: when (not "if") the United States scales back spending for Europe, will the money be used to reduce the deficit, fund domestic programs and help avoid new taxes? Or will it be used to prepare for military ventures not even this administration has dared ask Congress to support?

The writer is president of the National Center for Economic Alternatives, a research institute. He contributed this to The New York Times.

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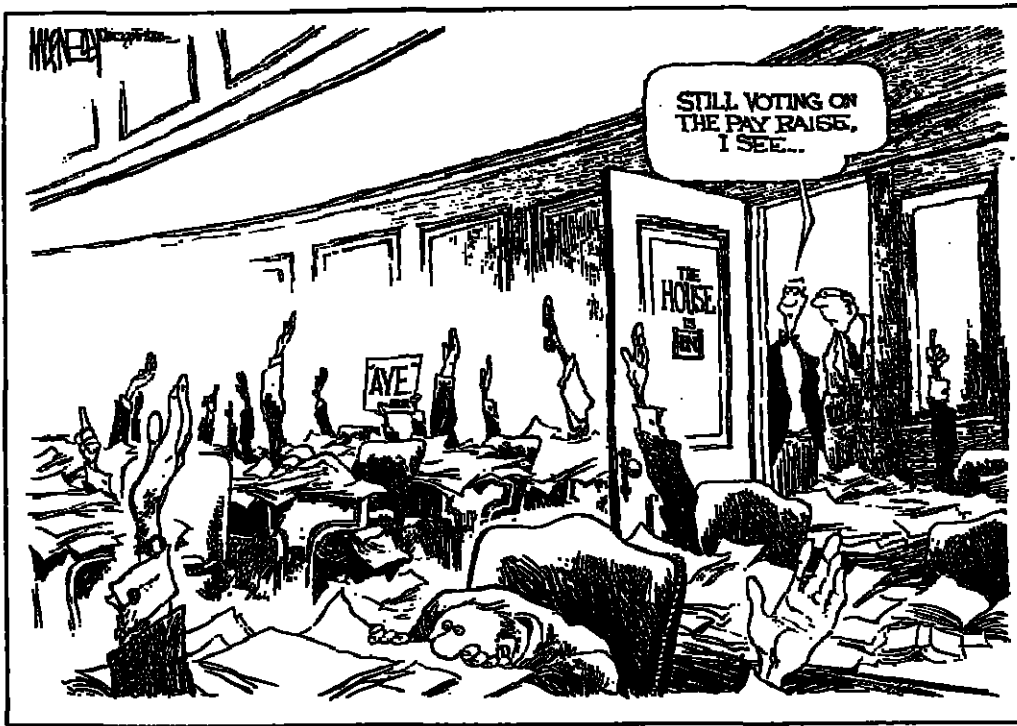


Image vs. Substance: A Subtler Superpower Contest

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — In the East-West confrontation, images are as important as more objective factors, such as the arms race. On this count, the Soviet Union has recently fared better than the United States.

The results of Reykjavik and the revelations of Irangate have revived in France an old, negative image of the United States, all the more preoccupying because it coincides with a new and more positive image of the Soviet Union under an energetic leader who is beating Ronald Reagan at his own game of public relations.

In the early 1980s, America's new assertiveness and nationalism reassured Europeans. The Soviets had just intervened in Afghanistan, and the two superpowers were engaged in a test of will over Euromissiles.

America's new strength and determination were welcomed by a Socialist France, which had to prove it could be a reliable partner despite the Communist presence in the government. The new openness to America was reinforced by a deterioration of the Soviet image brought by Alexander Solzhenitsyn's denunciation of the Gulag and by Soviet expansionism. Those exceptional years continued after the Euromissile victory, despite strains over trade, economic sanctions, and policy toward Central America and South Africa. But U.S.-French relations are now entering an accelerated process of erosion, of mutual dissatisfaction and disillusion.

France's refusal to let U.S. planes fly over it during the Libya raids reopened wounds in America that were only superficially closed. Again, Washington believed one could not rely on the selfish, shortsighted French. They had stooped for oil in the 1970s; they were seeking accommodation with terrorists in the 1980s. France's disillusion came later. It was less emotional, but perhaps deeper, the result of Reykjavik and Irangate — the one a daring, unprepared diplomatic venture, the other a self-defeating bureaucratic process.

At Reykjavik, the Reagan administration gave the impression of joining those "revisionist" powers that were trying to define a world beyond nuclear deterrence, therefore destabilizing, in the name of morality, a world order based on the balance of terror.

Beyond the fear that the superpowers would once again jointly manage the world, there was the apprehension that the benefits of the Euromissile victory would be lost in a growing military imbalance in Europe and that French nuclear forces would, in one way or another, be counted in any future arms negotiations. Irangate confirmed French apprehensions: Not only were the Americans unpredictable, amateurish, and adventurist, but their diplomacy was unreliable and incompetent.

The arms sales raised the question: Is American foreign policy destined to fail because it is the product of one of the most complex democratic systems in the world? The intricate checks and balances between the executive branch and the Congress, and the sophisticated, suicidal games within the executive, seem best to fit an isolationist America. They do not correspond to the foreign policy needs of the world's leading power.

The return to a more traditional image of the United States in France, characterized by a measure of concession and irritation, is occurring at a time when the Soviet image also is changing. Because the French intelligentsia had to make up for its long infatuation with "the motherland of socialism," the French were more negative toward the Soviets in

the late 70s and early '80s than were most of their European partners.

This phase, in France, of the discovery of the Soviet Union's "evil nature," gave way slowly in 1985-86 to one that can be characterized as one of the "banalization of evil." The Soviet Union was not going to improve its record on human rights, moderate its world ambitions or reform its economy or society. Since little could be done to influence Soviet domestic policies, it was better to be resigned and to resume a dialogue and normalization. The United States had begun to do the same.

Recent public opinion surveys suggest that the French are not impervious to the new image offered by Mikhail Gorbachev. What if at long last something is happening? What if glasnost means something; if the new treatment of artists and dissidents is more than a propaganda trick? At a time when Irangate reveals the underside of democracy, it is tempting

to emphasize Soviet reforms. Public opinion is volatile, and images are easily influenced. It is difficult to distinguish between the trendy and the trend, but for those who believe in an Atlantic alliance forged by nations that share a democratic ideal, recent developments are worth pondering and worrying about.

Ultimately, each side knows how to recognize its allies and opponents. The significance of Irangate and glasnost should not be overemphasized. Whatever its shortcomings, superficiality and incompetence, the Reagan administration has contributed to the re-establishment of confidence and high morale among Americans. Whatever its talent, "openness" and imagination, Mr. Gorbachev's rule will not transform a totalitarian regime into an open society.

The writer, associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

Shultz Shifts Back to Reagan's Course

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — Revealing a flash of anger over the Iran arms affair, emotion scrupulously protected from public display, President Reagan sent a warning in November to Secretary of State George Shultz via Vice President George Bush: Support me or get off the team.

That warning, which had remained a closely guarded secret, followed criticism by the president's closest friends in the administration of Mr. Shultz's studied remoteness from the arms scandal. The critics were led by Attorney General Edwin Meese, backed privately by Nancy Reagan.

The immediate impact was a series of private and public avowals by Mr. Shultz of loyalty to the president, but its longer-range effect is more important. It may be shaping the secretary of state's role in the future. White House sources say that the two Georges had dinner together, probably Nov. 22 or 23, at the Bush residence. Though the State Department spokesman later denied that the two had dined together and that Mr. Bush had delivered such a message from the president, there is no doubt as to the transformation of Mr. Shultz's private and public utterances beginning at that time.

On Nov. 25, the morning after Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead shook Washington by criticizing the president in public testimony before the House Foreign Af-

fairs Committee, Mr. Shultz assembled his personal staff for a lecture. As one participant recalls, the secretary emotionally called on his aides to "line up together and stop all this speedwalking with so many different voices." It was time, he said, to "put this behind us" and support the president. The public message followed later that day at a State Department reception: "I support the president's policies fully and across the board," Mr. Shultz said.

Even after this, administration officials assumed Mr. Shultz would be involuntarily relieved of his duties sometime in the spring. By then, they hoped, Mr. Reagan would have rehabilitated himself and could ease Mr. Shultz out without seeming to strike at the man whom Donald Regan reportedly called "Mr. Clean."

Early departure, albeit voluntary, has reportedly been pressed by Mr. Shultz's wife, Obba. Friends believe she is urging the 67-year-old secretary to go home and relax in quieter climes on the Stanford University campus in California.

But Mr. Shultz's strong advocacy of a broadened ABM interpretation comes with a caveat: He is not for the secretary's departure. For now, Mr. Shultz appears to be on the president's course, and that argues against early resignation.

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The Antarctica Mining Talks: At Stake Is a Whole Continent

By Catherine Wallace

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — A 1959 treaty made Antarctica the world's first zone free of nuclear and other weapons, a place of peace and international scientific cooperation. Almost entirely covered by ice sheets, averaging 2 kilometers (about 1.2 miles) thick, it is the driest, coldest and windiest continent on earth. It is also stunningly beautiful.

Since 1982, the 18 full members of the treaty have been debating rules to govern mining in the Antarctic. Platinum and offshore oil could be first. The treaty says nothing about mineral exploration and exploitation, and it is argued that rules are needed to prevent an unregulated scramble.

Scientists and conservationists say that what is really needed is an accord to prevent mining. They worry about environmental damage from mining, and about danger to peace in the zone from rivalry over strategic resources.

The Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition, ASOC, an international conservation alliance of 167 groups, has monitored the negotiations. It considers the arguments for a minerals convention weak and the proposed rules inadequate. An unregulated mining scramble is unlikely. Those countries most eager to mine, the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain, are treaty signatories and would not risk endangering it through unauthorized operations. There is little chance outsiders would try to mine.

A minerals convention would make commercial activity more likely, because without regulations, explorers cannot be sure any finds would be theirs to exploit. In the negotiations, the treaty countries divide into sometimes

overlapping camps. The would-be miners want an easy road to exploitation. The Soviet Union and developing nations — Brazil, China, India, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay — seek access to Antarctica, and if others profit by Antarctic mining, they would like a share.

Some mineral exporters are eager to mine new territory, but others, notably Australia, are apprehensive that Antarctic minerals could compete with their own exports. Chile and Argentina fear that the environment and security of their regions could be radically disturbed if mining is allowed.

ASOC argues that the real treasures of the continent are noncommercial. Ownership of territory matters little in a wilderness where only a few scientists and explorers live. But if valuable mineral resources are at stake, the question of who owns what becomes acute.

The treaty left ownership conflicts unresolved. Australia, France, New Zealand, Norway, Argentina, Chile and Britain make unrecognized claims to wedges of Antarctica. The claims of the latter three nations overlap.

Negotiations have concentrated on a political formula to accommodate the interests of the superpowers, the miners, the Third World and the sovereign claimants. The ninth negotiating session was in Tokyo last year. The next is scheduled for May in Montevideo.

The risk is that the treaty members will conclude a minerals convention before the rest of the world wakes up to what it might lose.

The writer, an economist at Wellington's Victoria University, is ASOC's New Zealand representative. She contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

The Disillusion Behind a Cry for Help

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — My frequently expressed view of Robert C. McFarlane has been that of a man out of his depth as national security adviser, bitterly disappointed at never receiving the respect and accolade accorded to a Kissinger or a Brzezinski, who was straining to match the strategic achievement of a China opening or a Camp David agreement with his own reaching out to "moderates" in Iran.

His lawyer, Leonard Garment, is a friend of mine from the Nixon years. He told me I was harsh in my estimate of the man and his motives, and pointed to Mr. McFarlane's willingness to brave testimony under oath before Congress and a special prosecutor, unlike other key NSC military colleagues. I suggested an interview.

We met late in January for a short talk. A few days later he scheduled a longer session for Monday of this week, but that turned out to be the day he took an overdose of Valium. He is now recuperating at the same naval hospital that cared for Oliver North's mental problems a decade ago. Some impressions:

How he started and tried to stop the Iran dealings: Ariel Sharon of Israel was rebuffed on this twice by Secretary of State Alexander Haig in May 1981 and May 1982, I was told by Mr. Haig. When a former Haig aide, Michael Ledeen, brokered the idea of an Iran opening to Mr. McFarlane in April 1985, Mr. McFarlane let him sound out Prime Minister Shimon Peres, assuming an approach to Iran would be well received by Israel, which it was. By the end of 1985, Mr. McFarlane considered his strategic probe had degenerated into a hostage ransom, and thought he turned it off.

Why he then quit the White House: Mr. McFarlane was neither a personal friend of Ronald Reagan's nor a man of independent achievement. When the State and Defense departments clashed, he did not have the clout to resolve the issues or get the president to decide.

Why he came back for a secret trip to Tehran last May: He was out of the

bureaucratic cocoon for the first time and not doing well. Pundits derided his record. I think William Casey's urgings and the president's worry about hostages offered him an opportunity to recoup his reputation in a grand roll of the dice.

Why he became depressed: After his dealings were exposed, he at first tried to protect the president; then the blunder was given the color of scandal by the contra diversion, and he became the only central figure providing information. Mr. Reagan blamed him for the whole mess. The anti-Reagan crowd reviles him as a coward, unlike other key NSC military colleagues. I suggested an interview.

Did he really try to kill himself? Yes and no. If he made a conscious decision beforehand, he would not have used Valium; Mr. McFarlane

may not be Clausewitz, but he is not inept. Feeling abandoned and whipsawed, blaming himself for all the consequences of his errors, he impulsively gulped down a whole bottle of pills.

In our talk, I asked how a former national security adviser, privy to the nation's ultimate secrets, could put himself in the hands of Iranians whose agents in Beirut tortured secrets out of their CIA hostage before killing him. Was that security gamble courageous or foolhardy? Did he take a cyanide capsule along?

"They had more to gain from working with us," he said tightly. I waited and he added, "Some of the preparations were grotesque." I think this disillusioned marine, on his misbegotten mission to Tehran, was prepared to kill himself for his country. This week's surrender to impulse was what psychologists call a cry for help; he was not prepared to kill himself for himself.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Manchus Abdicate

PEKING — The curtain has fallen on the Manchu dynasty. The abdication has been only a matter of form since Jan. 27, when Yuan Shih-Kai, the imperial army leader, confronted the Throne with his sensational joint demand by the forty-six generals commanding the imperial armies: for the abdication of the Manchus and for the establishment of the Republic (a piece of news that was first given the world by the Herald). Three edicts have been issued. In the first, the Throne agrees to the establishment of a Republic; the second accepts the conditions agreed upon between Yuan Shih-Kai and the Republicans; the third informs the Viceroys and Governors of provinces that the Throne retires from political power in order to meet the people's wishes. The Edict of Abdication [of Feb. 12] has been quietly received.

1937: Death of a Treaty

BERLIN — The Deutschland Halle rang with the wild cheering of 20,000 Nazi leaders [on Feb. 12] when Dr. Josef Goebbels announced that Germany had destroyed the Versailles treaty. "We have torn this infamous document to shreds and thrown it at their feet," the German Propaganda Minister shouted at the top of his voice. He was referring to the signatories of what the Germans call the "Versailles Dictation." There is no chance now of a European confederation, Dr. Goebbels thinks. "No one," he stated, "wants war. If any power had desired war, it would have declared it as we were beginning to rearm. Now no one would ever dream of attacking us. Nor do we wish to attack any one. I do not mind saying frankly today, however, that our rearmament entailed a great deal of risk. It cost us many sleepless nights."

OPINION

I Hear People Screaming;
Of Course, I Pass Them By

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — In the early morning of March 13, 1964, a woman named Catherine Genovese walked to her home on Austin Street in the borough of Queens and was stabbed to death. Her killer attacked her once, ran when she screamed, returned again, attacked again and then once more. And while she screamed her young life out on Austin Street, 38 people, by police count, heard her. Some raised their windows. Not one did anything to come to her help or even call the police.

ON MY MIND

because of the silent witnesses, she lives. Studies have been made of the Genovese case, psychologists have dissected it and seminars are still held about it in universities. She lives on in many individual memories, including my own.

I was involved, as an editor, in the coverage of her death. For a long time I could not drive the story from my mind. I hoped that I would never be a silent witness. But I know that now I am.

Almost every day I see a body sprawled on the sidewalk. Some days I see quite a number. Some show signs of life; others are still. I assume they are all alive but I never stop to find out, or bend over to see if I could be of help.

They do not scream, as did Catherine Genovese. If they did I would probably walk away even faster. They are dirty, sometimes foul, unattractive victims.

I do hear people screaming, almost every day and sometimes several times a day. They do not lie on the ground but run about the streets.

I feel better about passing them by

than the quiet ones. After all, the screamers could be dangerous. And if the government and police and doctors let them run around the street screaming in pain, who am I to try to do anything. I become a slightly less concerned 39th witness, even a mildly self-righteous one. Why don't Mayor Edward Koch and Governor Mario Cuomo do something about it, aren't they elected to do things like that, for God's sake?

When it is very cold, I see people wrapped in cardboard, bag ladies shuffling in the night streets to keep warm. I tell myself: It's really better when it is cold. Don't the cops have to take them off the street when it freezes, whether they like it or not?

Sometimes I get very angry — angry at the bodies for making me so uncomfortable, angry at the cops and the hospital people for not taking them somewhere they can be taken care of, angry at the judges and the civil libertarians who have changed the vagrancy laws so the police can't make people get off the streets and into someplace or other.

The new law held that homelessness is not a crime; all right, as long as they don't park themselves outside my door. I do not like that at all.

And what about really sick people, sick in the head? The law says that in New York state a mentally ill person must be a danger to himself or others and unable to "survive safely outside a hospital" before being taken off the street. Is that surviving safely, running up and down the street screaming? What about my rights? Do I have to hear them and see them? What do I pay taxes for?

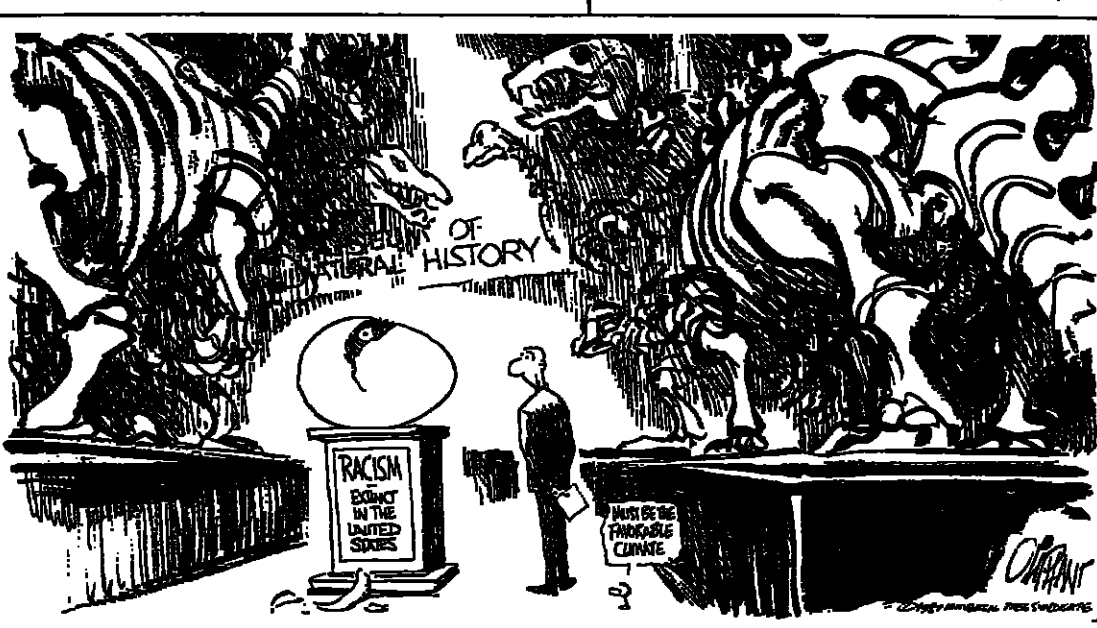
It helps a little, getting mad at the lawyers and the judges and the mayor and the governor, mad at the bodies lying still on the ground or the bodies running screaming through the street.

Then, sometimes, and more often recently, I think of Catherine Genovese and the way she died and the 38 witnesses. I check out a little book I wrote about the case then and find that I didn't really attack the 38 and wrote that anyone might have done the same.

I am glad that I was not too high and mighty about those witnesses because now I am the 39th. And if you live in a city where living bodies lie in the streets or roam them in pain, and walk by, so are you.

Of course you and I could search out some of the people and organizations who do help the street sleepers and the street screamers and maybe do something ourselves. But, I don't know about you, but I am pretty busy these days, so maybe some other time.

The New York Times

The Victorians Reconsidered:
A Curious, Restless Amalgam

By David Cannadine

NEW YORK — Despite the undoubted antiquity of the British monarchy, many of its so-called traditional aspects are in fact no older than the Statue of Liberty. Its broadly based popular appeal, its position above the battle of politics and its incomparably splendid ceremonial — all of which were in evidence at last year's royal wedding — only date back in their present form to the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria, celebrated 100 years ago in 1887.

The centenary of that first modern royal jamboree provides an ideal opportunity for reassessing the Victorian Age

MEANWHILE

and the Victorian monarchy — a monarchy that contained the seeds of the future but also owed much to the past.

It is often supposed that from the very beginning, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert inaugurated a new and modern style of monarchy, turning their backs on the debts, divorces and debauchery of their Hanoverian predecessors and establishing a very different royal regime, based on decency and duty. Under Albert's tutelage, Victoria abandoned her early partiality for the Whigs and sought to place the monarchy above political parties. And their cozy, comfortable family life at Osborne and Balmoral, so effectively evoked by Winterhalter and Landseer, seemed the very model of bourgeois decorum.

But for all its modern overtones, this is only a partial picture of the early Victorian monarchy. However hard she tried, the queen could never obliterate her Hanoverian ancestry.

Physically, she bore a marked resemblance to her grandfather, King George III, and like all the Hanoverians she was highly sexed. Her eldest son, the Prince of Wales and future King Edward VII, resembled King George IV in his greed, his gluttony, his debauch and his philandering. And Victoria's impassioned and unyielding opposition to Irish home rule in the 1880s was reminiscent of George III's hostility to American independence 100 years before.

Nor did Victoria and Albert seek to remove the monarchy from all active political involvement. On the contrary, in their ardent support of the prime minister, Sir Robert Peel, and their violent hostility to the foreign secretary, Lord Palmerston, they remained incorrigibly and unapologetically partisan.

Albert bombarded government ministers with letters and memoranda, believed it was his duty to "watch and control" government and sought to increase the political power of the monar-

chy, not reduce it. And Victoria agreed, protesting throughout her reign that "she cannot and will not be the queen of a democratic monarchy."

Even the picture of Victorian royal family life as a middle-class idyll needs modification. Victoria resented pregnancy, hated child birth and was unable to establish a close relationship with any of her children. Albert found it impossible to suppress his anger and disappointment when the Prince of Wales did not grow up into the planned and programmed paragon he wanted his eldest son to be. Many of their children's marriages — like that of Victoria and Albert themselves — were arranged rather than amorous, according to the traditional dictates of dynastic aggrandizement.

In all these ways, the early Victorian monarchy, like the early Victorian age, had more in common with what had gone before than it had with what was to come after. Only because of more deeply rooted changes in British and international society did late 19th century royalty evolve into a very different institution, based on personal popularity, political impartiality and spectacular ceremony. But while this may have been the beginning of the modern British monarchy, it was more the denial than the fulfillment of Victoria and Albert's initial aspirations.

Like so many aspects of that volcanic and protean era we call the Victorian age — its politics, its religion, its culture, its architecture, its thought — the Victorian monarchy was a curious and restless amalgam of the past, the present and the future. As the 20th century perspective on the Victorians lengthens, we can begin to appreciate this diversity more vividly and thus strike a more accurate balance between what was old and what was new in their civilization. And so, in learning more about them, we ultimately come to learn more about ourselves.

The writer is a professor at Cambridge University. This article was adapted by The New York Times from an address Feb. 7 at ceremonies sponsored by the British Institute of the United States marking the 150th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Asia, the Free Market Works Without Freedom

In "A Ten-Year Cycle Catches Deng Perilously Halfway" (Jan. 28), William Safire contends that "a free market works well with free people." It cannot work well with unfree people. If this were so, India, and the Philippines should be doing rather well.

Instead, the four societies in Asia which have scored the best with market-oriented development have been authoritarian. It doesn't seem to matter if the authority is based upon a reviled treaty, as in Hong Kong; or if it espouses farcical ambitions, as Taiwan does with its aim to regain the mainland; or if it is perpetually in the midst of a civil war situation, as South Korea is; or if the aging leader is going a bit gaga, as Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore has been with his polygamy and eugenic pronouncements. What matters is that the authorities can maintain a certain order, relatively free of corruption.

This need to maintain order is no small concern, particularly in Chi-

na, with the experiences in the first half of the 20th century, and again during the 1960s when the center did not hold. The Communists in China have been very effective in eliminating opposition. Indeed, there is no organized alternative. It is then or chaos — not a viable choice for the Chinese who are tired of suffering.

Those who have grown up under Mao are not unaware that China's political system is an imported Western idea. They have heard enough of the insistent claims that "Marxism" is a science, have witnessed enough of its abuses and stumbles to be well aware of the primitiveness of this belief and its practices. But however hollow this belief has come to be seen, it still has the force to hold the center together. For now, it is no worse than a lot of other "myths" that hold societies together, and it is better than chaos.

T. L. LIN, Hong Kong

Avoiding Domino Panic

In response to the opinion column, "Bungling in Washington Feeds Fantasies in Beirut" (Feb. 5):

Seven years ago, the Baghdad regime escalated a war of words into one of the bloodiest conflicts of this century. It has initiated the bombing of civilian targets in a score of Iranian cities and has donelethal damage to dozens of Iranian border settlements under the occupation of its forces. It has repeatedly waged chemical warfare with horrifying results. Evidence exists that is now preparing to use even deadlier nerve gases.

Iraq has deported over 200,000 citizens for being "subversive," while its treatment of Kurds, Jews and others has been amply documented by Amnesty International.

All this by a regime that is drawn exclusively from a religious minority and dominated by a family clique headed by Saddam Hussein.

The panic of Mr. Hussein should not be allowed to become the panic of the West, or even of the Arab states. Let the "domino theory" remain where it belongs: buried in the jungles of Southeast Asia.

KEWMARS BOZORGMEHR, London

Regarding the editorial "For Iraq, Not for Hussein" (Feb. 9):

It is heartwarming that the West is at last beginning to share our concern in wishing to stop this war through the removal of Saddam Hussein and his regime, before it destroys Iraq and irreparably damages the whole area.

SAAD SALEH JABR, Leader of the New Umm Party, London

Spain's Shaky Enclaves

Regarding the opinion column "Complicity, Intrigue Are Closing In on Spain" (Feb. 4) by Victor de la Serna:

In addition to Socialist complacency in office, the disarray of the parliamentary right, and the political paralysis in the Basque country, there is another threat to Spain. This is the explosive situation of the enclaves of Melilla and Ceuta. Spain has promised to give nationality to the thousands of lifetime Moroccan residents of those cities, but it is acting so slowly, with such insensitivity to the feelings of the local Moslems, that unless a rapid change of policy and tactics occurs, it will be faced with a virtually insoluble nationalist-religious revolt in its North African enclaves.

GABRIEL JACKSON, Barcelona

The Croatian Massacre

The media are justifiably up in arms over the possibility that Kurt Waldheim might have known of war crimes. At the same time, they are eulogizing the former British prime minister, Harold Macmillan, as "The Minister and the Massacres" by the historian Nikolai Tolstoy proves beyond any

doubt, Macmillan knowingly returned hundreds of thousands of men, women and children to Stalin and Tito — to their certain death and against international law and policies agreed upon by the Allies. More than 300,000 Croats were returned and massacred, the majority from the civilian population. They were people ravaged by civil war and political terror. They had fled the "liberation," seeking sanctuary with a pathetic belief in British decency and the ideals of the West. Their return was ordered by Macmillan against the explicit order of Winston Churchill.

As a child, I miraculously survived the great slaughter. Now we owe the dead an investigation and the living the truth — not glorification of war criminals.

MARJAN ANN LEVIE, Los Angeles

No Credit to Suharto

Regarding the article "In Indonesia, Questions on Length of Suharto's Rule" (Jan. 29):

Barbara Crossette says that "critics and admirers alike" credit President Suharto for "stabilizing" Indonesia and that "secessionist movements have largely collapsed." One can only interpret this as a veiled reference to Indonesia's illegal and as yet incomplete occupation of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, which declared independence in 1975.

Mr. Suharto's success in East Timor has heavily relied on Skyhawks, napalm, chemical weapons and the mass murder of innocents. To credit him for this is like applauding Hitler for having eliminated minority dissent after the Warsaw ghetto massacre.

MARK D. LIEB, London

The Bill for Breakfast

Regarding "For \$10,000, Bacon With Benetton" (Feb. 4):

Breakfasts for \$10,000, like other similar campaign contributions, are payments in advance for future favors. They make a mockery of democracy and reduce the ethics of public service to "anything for a buck." It all goes to narrow the line between Mafia and government.

DEAN CLIFFORD, Geneva

Running Hot and Cold

Regarding "The Kingdom May Be United but the Factions Are Divided" (Meanwhile, Feb. 6):

Beppe Severgnini implies that the British do not produce single-faucet sinks. Not so. Three years ago we had installed in our house a new kitchen sink and a new bathtub. Both have single faucets, with separate hot and cold taps. However, no "mixer" is included in the faucet mechanism, so when both taps are turned on scalding water flows on the left side of the stream and cold water down the right.

JOHN H. LEAVITT, Godalming, England

General News

KENYA: African Tradition Runs Afoul of Contemporary Western Values

(Continued from Page 1)

also for the same day, a family ceremony in Nairobi and a tribal ceremony 200 miles (about 325 kilometers) away in Luo land. Both were canceled for lack of a corpse.

The widow and the clan retained lawyers who filed injunctions preventing each other's clients from moving the body. On Jan. 21, a trial began and 45 hours of testimony was heard in Kenya's high court from 24 witnesses, including the widow, the brother, the Luo clan chairman, a philosopher, a medicine man and a grave digger.

One of Mr. Otieno's sons, who is studying economics at Paterson State College in Wayne, New Jersey, denounced the Luo tribe in court. In Africa, it is apostasy for a young man of good family to show disrespect to his elders. But Julius Oguno Otieno, 23, took the witness stand and called Luo people "lazy" and "unwashed."

As he said this, he stared coldly at the faces of the Luo clan chairman and his own uncle, the men who sued for custody of his father's body. The courtroom, packed with supporters of the Luo cause, was electric with hatred.

Local newspapers, printing full transcripts of the trial, have made extra press runs to keep up with what has become a national obsession with the case. The dispute, more than any issue in the recent history of the East African country, dominates social conversation at all levels of Kenyan society.

Hundreds of Luos have gathered daily outside the courthouse; others stand vigil near the city morgue. There is widespread concern that the widow's life may be in danger, if the Luo are not permitted to leave town with the body.

The Luo, like many of Africa's tribes, take their burial customs seriously. Mr. Otieno's brother, Joseph Ochieng Oguno, testified that unless he was allowed to bury the body on the ancestral farm, the dead man's angry spirit would sabotage his life, pester him in his sleep and make his Luo clansmen spit on him.

The Luo attribute car accidents, birth defects and house fires to the restless ghost of a clansman buried in violation of tribal law.

Extraordinary efforts are made by the Luo to ensure that spirits rest easy. Last July, when 13 Luo fishermen drowned in a Lake Victoria storm, tribal elders rushed to their boats to retrieve the bodies, even as the storm raged. Thirty-one Luo died looking for the original 13.

It is a political axiom in Luo land that a man who does not see to the proper burial of his father and his sons has no chance in local or parliamentary elections.

Kenyan law is ambivalent about who has the right to decide where Mr. Otieno should be buried. It

Africa, however, has the youngest population of any continent — nearly half its people are under 16 — and there are growing numbers of city-borne people who reject tribal thinking as medieval.

For these modernists — epitomized by Mr. Otieno's widow and children — an African is what he makes of himself. Education, professional achievement and property ownership are the stuff of a successful life. The widow and her children contended in court that the village is a dead end and tribalism must give way to nationalism.

Conversations here in the past

Africa has the youngest population of any continent — nearly half its people are under 16 — and there are growing numbers of city-borne people who reject tribal thinking as medieval.

says that courts are "to be guided" by customary law, except where it is "repugnant to justice and morality." The vagueness of this language leaves room for the judge's ruling in the Otieno case to establish an important legal precedent.

The Otieno dispute, however, is far more than a legal matter.

Across Africa, there are traditionalists, middle-aged and older people born in small villages, who believe that birth into a tribe entails privileges and duties that have nothing to do with free will or how one chooses to live one's life. For these Africans — epitomized by Mr. Otieno's brother and Luo clan elders — an African can no more wish away the laws of gravity.

These traditionalists, who include many of the best-educated and most influential people on the continent, often live in ranch-style houses in modern cities such as Nairobi or Lagos all their adult lives, but they insist that a small hut in the village of their birth is their only "home." The fundamental decisions of their lives, those concerning marriage and children and death, are governed by the laws of their village and tribe, not of their nation.

month with dozens of people who are passionately following the dispute made it plain that few Kenyans are as fanatically traditional as the Luo elders or as ferociously modern as Mr. Otieno's widow.

Many Kenyans seem to be struggling to reconcile within themselves a cultural lag of several centuries — like millions of other village-borne Africans who go to school and take jobs in cities. The war of values played out in court here appears to echo a conflict in the lives of many Kenyans as they try to figure out who they are, how they should live and what they should teach their children.

On the day Mr. Otieno died, his wife took no chances. She ordered her servants to put away the video recorder and roll up the carpet. When a Luo man dies, his relatives sometimes raid his house, carrying off whatever they want. By the time Mr. Ochieng, the brother who sued for custody of the body, arrived at the widow's house, it was almost bare. "She even locked the toilets," he complained in court.

In Luo custom, the widow has no say over the property of her late husband. His disposition, as well as burial arrangements, are matters for men to decide. One Luo elder

testified, "Women are told what to do!"

The woman in this instance was not accustomed to being told what to do, nor was she willing to bend to Luo custom.

Miss Wambui, 50, is a short, stout, stem-looking woman who stated flatly in court, "I come from a rich family." Her father was a leading figure in Kenya's struggle for independence from the British. One of her brothers was a foreign minister, another is a high court judge.

In 1969, she was the first woman from the Nairobi suburbs to run for parliament, but she lost. She is a long-time member of the Kenya women's movement and was treasurer of the international women's conference held here two years ago. She travels frequently to the United States.

In most Kenyan tribes, wives are viewed as the property of their husbands. They are expected to work the fields, prepare food, raise children and obey their husbands.

By Kenyan standards, therefore, Mr. Otieno's widow, who goes by her Kikuyu name, Wambui, is an astonishingly bold woman.

Since 1981, Kenya's inheritance laws have given widows, in the absence of a will — which Mr. Otieno never wrote — the right to inherit their husband's property. But according to a 1986 Dutch-funded study of women and land in Kenya, the law is ignored in most rural areas. The study said sons of the deceased or his brothers or tribal elders simply take property from acquiescent women who do not know about the law or who feel powerless to demand its enforcement.

Miss Wambui, a wealthy woman with a good lawyer, is unlikely to lose her late husband's property, and Mr. Otieno's brother and clan leaders have said in court and in interviews that they want only his body, not his property.

This highly publicized acknowledgment seems likely to raise the awareness of wives across Kenya to their inheritance rights. It may make it much less routine for sons, brothers-in-law or tribal elders to seize property that belongs to a widow.

Prices Soar in Mozambique in Austerity Drive

Reversers

MAPUTO, Mozambique — Mozambique's citizens have had to stretch a 50 percent price increase to cover price rises that included a 600 percent jump in the cost of cooking fuel.

The increases were among the steepest taken by President Joaquim Chissano, who succeeded Samora Machel in October, to haul the nation out of an economic tailspin brought on by an 11-year guerrilla war and drought.

The measures, besides the pay increase for all workers, included the rise in the price of kerosene to 39.50 meticals (19.5 cents) a liter from 5 meticals, a doubling of water and electricity charges and a 300 percent increase in gasoline and diesel fuel prices. Almost simultaneously, the government devalued the local currency, the metical, by more than 80 percent to 202 meticals to the dollar from about 39 meticals, effectively raising the price of imported goods.

One Western envoy said the steps could assist Mozambique in its efforts to obtain a loan from the International Monetary Fund.

Most foreign diplomats and economists here believe further price increases are coming and are likely to affect food, which has been heavily subsidized by the state, and house rents.

Many farmers have had to abandon their land because of a combination of intensified attacks by

rightist Mozambican National Resistance rebels and drought, while others have stopped farming because of low prices for their produce.

This week the rebels, which have been backed by neighboring white-ruled South Africa, warned foreign investors not to invest in Mozambique, saying they would be wasting their money because the insurgents would step up their offensive until the Maputo government agreed to a cease-fire.

NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.50	44.75	+0.25
GE	876,543	32.10	31.50	31.75	+0.25
Amgen	765,432	18.90	18.50	18.75	+0.25
Amgen	654,321	15.80	15.50	15.75	+0.25
Amgen	543,210	12.70	12.50	12.75	+0.25
Amgen	432,109	10.60	10.50	10.75	+0.25
Amgen	321,098	8.50	8.40	8.75	+0.25
Amgen	210,987	6.40	6.30	6.75	+0.25
Amgen	109,876	4.30	4.20	4.75	+0.25

Market Sales		Vol.	Value
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000

NYSE Index				
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	3,141.10	3,138.10	3,141.10	+3.00
NYSE	3,138.10	3,135.10	3,138.10	+3.00
NYSE	3,135.10	3,132.10	3,135.10	+3.00
NYSE	3,132.10	3,129.10	3,132.10	+3.00
NYSE	3,129.10	3,126.10	3,129.10	+3.00
NYSE	3,126.10	3,123.10	3,126.10	+3.00
NYSE	3,123.10	3,120.10	3,123.10	+3.00
NYSE	3,120.10	3,117.10	3,120.10	+3.00
NYSE	3,117.10	3,114.10	3,117.10	+3.00
NYSE	3,114.10	3,111.10	3,114.10	+3.00

Thursday's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary		Vol.	Value
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000

NASDAQ Index		Vol.	Value
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000

AMEX Most Actives		Vol.	Value
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000

Dow Jones Bond Averages		Vol.	Value
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000

NYSE Diary		Vol.	Value
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.		Vol.	Value
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000

Dow Jones Averages		Vol.	Value
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000

Standard & Poor's Index		Vol.	Value
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000

Previous NASDAQ Diary		Vol.	Value
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000

AMEX Stock Index		Vol.	Value
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	4 a.m. volume	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
NYSE	prev. day, close	200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closes on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Insider Charges Shake NYSE

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange gave ground Thursday in active trading. Brokers said word of insider-trading charges against three investment bankers unsettled investors.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, up 13.92 on Wednesday, dropped 6.18 to 2,165.78.

Volume reached 200.4 million shares, up from 172.3 million Tuesday.

Advancing issues outnumbered declines by about 6 to 5 on the NYSE, with 706 up, 834 down and 436 unchanged.

Energy stocks dropped as oil prices weakened. Exxon fell 2 1/2 to 80 3/4; Amoco 2 1/2 to 73 3/4; Mobil 1 to 43 3/4; Chevron 3/4 to 49 3/4; Atlantic Richfield 3/4 to 67 3/4; and Texaco 3/4 to 38 3/4. Exxon, Chevron and Texaco are components of the Dow Jones industrial average of major stocks.

Analysts attributed weakness in the semiconductor stocks to disappointment over the size of the increase reported last Wednesday in the industry's so-called "book to bill" ratio, which compares values of new orders being received to products being shipped.

National Semiconductor lost 1/4 to 14 1/4; Motorola 1/4 to 48; and Texas Instruments 3/4 to 15 3/4.

The Commerce Department reported Thursday morning that retail sales dropped 5.8 percent in January, for the biggest decline since the department began reporting the figures in the present format.

However, the number was generally regarded

as an aberration, resulting largely from a sharp decrease in auto sales as a result of the transition to the new tax system mandated by the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

Retailing and auto stocks were mixed on the news. General Motors was unchanged at 75 1/4; Chrysler rose 1/4 to 45 3/4; K mart gained 1/4 to 52 1/4; and J.C. Penney was down 1/4 to 83 3/4.

A.H. Robbins tumbled 6 1/4 to 15 1/4. American Home Products said it was dropping its bid to acquire Robbins, which is faced with a great number of liability claims relating to its Dalkon Shield contraceptive device.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing closed at 131 1/4, up 1/4. The stock rose sharply early in the day when 3M said it had an announcement pending, then fell back when the company said the plans were to acquire Bristol-Myers's Unitek subsidiary, which is a supplier of orthodontic products.

Bernard Chaus Inc. dropped 1 1/4 to 15 1/4. The company reported a decline in earnings for the quarter that ended Dec. 31.

Grolier gained 1/4 to 12 1/4 on higher quarterly profits.

Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in those stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 231.82 million shares.

Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials fell 1.75 to 312.39, and S&P's 500-stock composite index was down 1.92 at 275.62.

The NASDAQ composite index for the over-the-counter market rose 93 to 409.18. At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index closed at 314.41, down 1.03.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	Close	Chg.
125.50	124.00	IBM	3.20	2.56	15.62	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.50
45.20	44.50	AT&T	0.90	1.99	22.71	45.20	44.50	44.75	+0.25
32.10	31.50	GE	0.40	1.25	25.68	32.10	31.50	31.75	+0.25
18.90	18.50	Amgen	0.20	1.06	17.81	18.90	18.50	18.75	+0.25
15.80	15.50	Amgen	0.15	0.95	16.63	15.80	15.50	15.75	+0.25
12.70	12.50	Amgen	0.10	0.78	16.29	12.70	12.50	12.75	+0.25
10.60	10.50	Amgen	0.08	0.75	14.13	10.60	10.50	10.75	+0.25
8.50	8.40	Amgen	0.06	0.70	12.14	8.50	8.40	8.75	+0.25
6.40	6.30	Amgen	0.04	0.62	10.33	6.40	6.30	6.75	+0.25
4.30	4.20	Amgen	0.03	0.47	9.15	4.30	4.20	4.75	+0.25
3.20	3.10	Amgen	0.02	0.31	8.06	3.20	3.10	3.75	+0.25
2.10	2.00	Amgen	0.01	0.20	6.90	2.10	2.00	2.75	+0.25
1.00	0.90	Amgen	0.01	0.10	3.45	1.00	0.90	1.75	+0.25
0.90	0.80	Amgen	0.01	0.09	3.33	0.90	0.80	1.75	+0.25
0.80	0.70	Amgen	0.01	0.08	3.20	0.80	0.70	1.75	+0.25
0.70	0.60	Amgen	0.01	0.07	3.08	0.70	0.60	1.75	+0.25
0.60	0.50	Amgen	0.01	0.06	2.94	0.60	0.50	1.75	+0.25
0.50	0.40	Amgen	0.01	0.05	2.81	0.50	0.40	1.75	+0.25
0.40	0.30	Amgen	0.01	0.04	2.69	0.40	0.30	1.75	+0.25
0.30	0.20	Amgen	0.01	0.03	2.56	0.30	0.20	1.75	+0.25
0.20	0.10	Amgen	0.01	0.02	2.43	0.20	0.10	1.75	+0.25
0.10	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.01	2.30	0.10	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	2.17	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	2.04	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	1.91	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	1.78	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	1.65	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	1.39	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00	Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	+0.25
0.00	0.00								

TRAVEL

International Herald Tribune

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Touring Japan's Museum Cities

Between May 3 and 5, when teams from more than 90 communities in the Japanese city of Hamamatsu do battle with their huge fighting kites, a small party among the more than a million onlookers will be in the midst of an arts and crafts tour. The tour, titled "Museum Cities of Japan," will visit the gold-leaf makers of Kanazawa, the movie-set streets of Karasaka, the Zen gardens of Kyoto and the Seta kites. Time will also be allowed for shopping in Tokyo's Ginza and Shinjuku districts and in Kyoto's Handicrafts Center and Shinkyo-yoko Arcade. The tour, leaving New York on April 21 and returning May 7, costs \$3,200 a person in double occupancy. Information from Hardach Travel Service, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10110; tel. (212) 382-1952 or, from outside New York State, (800) 223-8953.

Caribbean Island Bicycling

Spanning rainforests, powder white beaches, centuries-old plantations and West Indian towns, a series of eight-day bicycle tours of the Caribbean islands of St. Kitts and Nevis is scheduled between March and December. At St. Kitts, where four nights are spent, travelers will visit the rainforest atop Liamuiga volcano, the 18th-century Brimstone Hill fort, witness batik processing and partake of a West Indian feast (spicy chicken, fish and vegetable dishes) served under a 350-year-old rainforest. After a yacht transfer to Nevis, there will be visits to Chateaufort, the ruins of the supposedly haunted Eden Brown Estate, the Morning Star Museum of Lord Nelson artifacts and the studio of the painter Eve Wilkins. Departures of these tours — beginning and ending in St. Kitts — are scheduled for March 14, April 4, May 2, July 11, Aug. 1, Nov. 21 and Dec. 5. The prices — \$1,450 up to \$1,740 a person in double occupancy — include accommodations, most meals, use of bicycles and the inter-island yacht trip and flight. Round-trip air fare to St. Kitts from New York is estimated at \$550. Information is available from Progressive Travels, Post Office Box 775164, Steamboat Springs, Colorado 80477; tel. (303) 879-2839 or, from outside Colorado, (800) 245-2229.

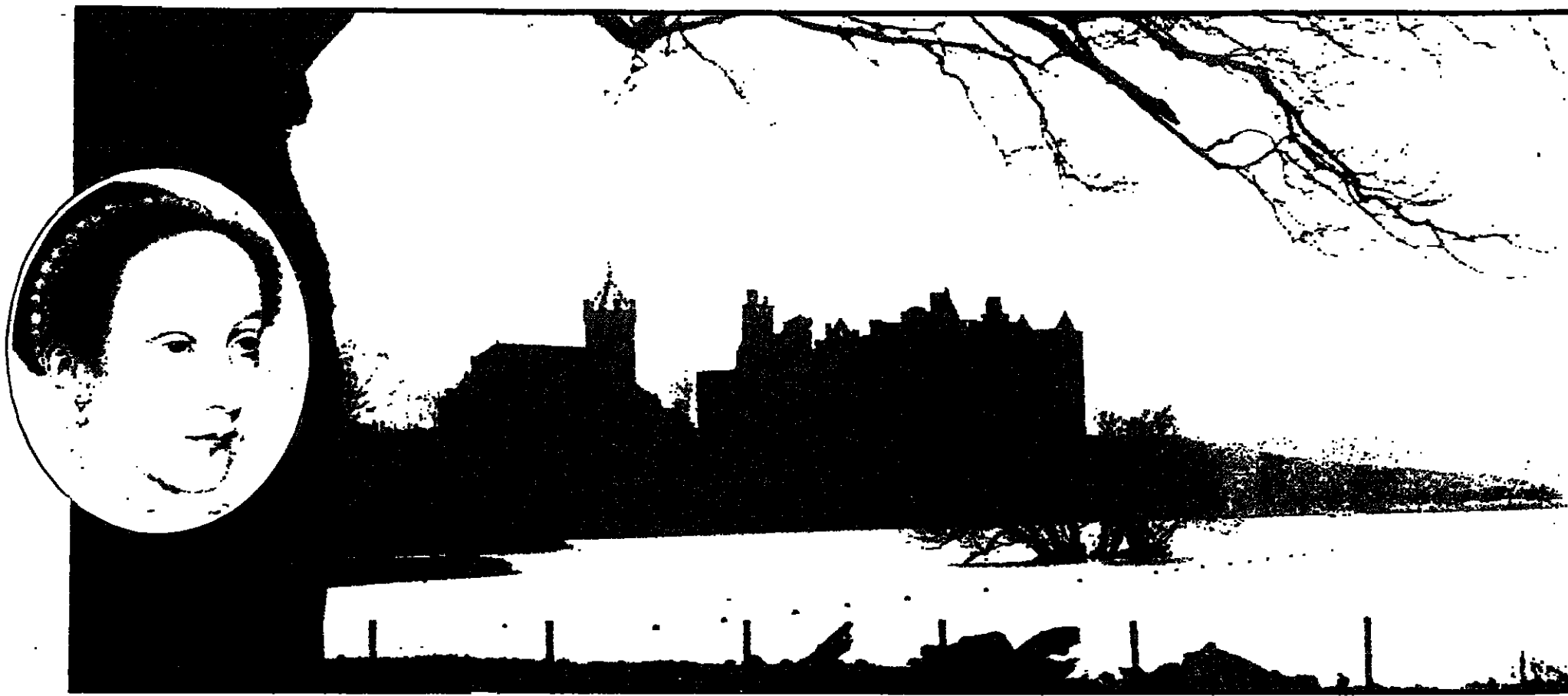
Mongolia and Tibet on Horseback

Horseback expeditions to Inner Mongolia, Tibet and other parts of China are planned for the summer. Two of the trips — Aug. 5 to 27 and Aug. 26 to Sept. 17 — are destined for western Sichuan. The third — July 15 to Aug. 5 — is bound for Inner Mongolia. Each of the three-week journeys incorporates a 9-day riding loop, beginning and ending at the same place, and averaging 25 miles a day. Mongolian and Tibetan wranglers accompany each group. A bus and a truck will carry all baggage, food and camp supplies, meeting the riders each day at lunch and dinner. Nights will be spent in nomads' yurts. Meals will feature lamb and yak. There will be visits to Beijing and the Great Wall before going to Hohhot, Inner Mongolia's capital, where the party will watch the national riding team. On the Sichuan tour, the party will fly to Hong Kong and then to Chengdu, prior to a long journey by road to Hongyan, at 10,000 feet (3,045 meters) in the Tibetan plateau, where the nine days of riding will begin and end. Based on double occupancy, the journey to Sichuan is \$3,600 a person; the journey to Inner Mongolia is \$2,900. Air fare is not included. Information is available from Boqum Expeditions, Box 2236, Leucadia, California 92024; tel. (619) 942-2309.

crating 25 miles a day. Mongolian and Tibetan wranglers accompany each group. A bus and a truck will carry all baggage, food and camp supplies, meeting the riders each day at lunch and dinner. Nights will be spent in nomads' yurts. Meals will feature lamb and yak. There will be visits to Beijing and the Great Wall before going to Hohhot, Inner Mongolia's capital, where the party will watch the national riding team. On the Sichuan tour, the party will fly to Hong Kong and then to Chengdu, prior to a long journey by road to Hongyan, at 10,000 feet (3,045 meters) in the Tibetan plateau, where the nine days of riding will begin and end. Based on double occupancy, the journey to Sichuan is \$3,600 a person; the journey to Inner Mongolia is \$2,900. Air fare is not included. Information is available from Boqum Expeditions, Box 2236, Leucadia, California 92024; tel. (619) 942-2309.

Winter Mountaineering in Wyoming

Vermont Voyagers have organized a winter mountaineering course from March 9 to 13 in Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, and a ski touring week, March 16 to 20, Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. Students in the mountaineering course will spend two nights in a lodge and the other nights camping in snow caves. Those on the ski touring week — cross-country skiing near Jackson Hole and on ungroomed trails in Grand Teton and Yellowstone Parks — will stay in lodges in Jackson, and adjacent Yellowstone Park. The course costs \$250, lodging and meals an additional \$150. The ski touring week costs \$200, lodging and meals \$250. Round-trip air fare between New York and Jackson is estimated at \$350. More information is available from Vermont Voyagers, Rural Route, Montgomery Center, Vermont 05471; tel. (802) 326-4789.



A Royal Progress Through Scotland

On the 400 years-old trail of Mary, Queen of Scots, from her birth at Linlithgow (above), until her execution.

by James Barron

EDINBURGH — Mary Queen of Scots, a much-traveled monarch, seems to have spent about half her reign on a horse, and many of the surviving castles she stayed in are being spruced up to mark the 400th anniversary of her death this year.

Mary, a devout Catholic in a nation torn by religious differences, remains extraordinarily popular. She accomplished little in foreign affairs and her domestic policy was undermined by the Scottish Parliament, which cast off papal authority; her personal life was marred by marital disasters, bizarre intrigues and tragedies. But Mary's "royal progresses," trips in which she carried the throne to outlying areas of her turbulent kingdom, guaranteed her popularity in an age when commoners often lived out their lives without a glimpse of their rulers.

Of the places Mary knew, many are little more than an hour's drive from Edinburgh. To help tourists find their way through the moors and valleys that Mary crisscrossed in her lifetime, Scotland's Historic Buildings and Monuments Department, which cares for more than 30 sites associated with Mary, will publish a guidebook showing a "Mary Trail" later this year. But events to mark the anniversary have already begun. The University of Edinburgh sponsored a symposium. The Scottish National Portrait Gallery in Edinburgh plans a major summer exhibition of portraits of Mary and her contemporaries, and the Royal Museum of Scotland has scheduled an exhibition of relics, jewelry and furnishings.

From April to September relics from Mary's reign will be displayed in the bedroom she used during a visit to Earlsburg Castle near St. Andrews, 10 miles (16 kilometers) from Dundee. On weekends in July and August, costume pageants will be held to mark her visit in 1561. From May 25 to Sept. 3 the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh will hold an exhibition on the Stuarts in literature, legend and the arts.

Mary was less than a year old when she was crowned without significant ceremony after the death of her father, James V, in 1542. The installation took place at Stirling, a castle on an extinct volcano northwest of Edinburgh. She was then shuttled from stronghold to stronghold and, when she was 5 she was shipped to France for safety. There she married the Dauphin at 16 and became Queen of France as well as of Scotland. Her husband died within three years after the marriage and within a year she was back in Edinburgh.

Mary was born 20 miles outside the

Scottish capital, at Linlithgow, which will hold a weeklong festival starting Aug. 15, with jousting pageants and medieval banquets.

Linlithgow, where Mary spent the first seven months of her life, later served as a resting place during her progresses. It was also the site of Edinburgh University in 1545, when the plague was raging in the capital. Now there is moss on Linlithgow's fireplaces, spider webs in its kitchen and the sky for a roof; visitors find it hard to imagine this ruin was once a splendid palace.

But in the 16th century, Linlithgow was an opulent favorite of the royal family, which visited it at least once a year. Mary's father, James V, was born there, and Mary herself was born in a suite in the northwest corner. The suite collapsed in 1607, and while its walls were shored up, it remains roofless. Contrast that with the way it must have been when Mary's mother, Mary of Guise, compared Linlithgow to the castles of the Loire. John Leslie, Bishop of Ross, said the loch beside the palace was "swimming full of fine perch and other notable fishes," and John Ray, the Scottish naturalist, called it "a very good house, as houses go in Scotland."

Linlithgow's symmetrical, quadrangular shape was the idea of James V. The first

building on the site was a 12th-century wooden manor house that burned down in 1424. James's ancestors built a replacement in stone, but he ordered the structure enlarged and the entrance moved to where it is now. Parts of the old massive oak door and iron portcullis are still visible, as are niches that once contained statues. James's entrance has an arched doorway with a polygonal turret and gun ports. Over the outer entry are carved 19th-century representations of the insignia of the orders of knighthood to which James belonged — the Garter, the Thistle, the Fleece and St. Michael. Inside, James built a fountain that was nearly 18 feet (5.4 meters) tall, the first and finest of its kind in Scotland. Architectural historians marvel at its Late Gothic style. Today's visitors marvel at how the courtesans must have struggled to pump wine through the fountain on feast days. On ordinary occasions, water was drawn from a nearby spring through lead conduits, some of which are on display in the little museum on the castle's second floor.

In Mary's day Linlithgow had few permanent furnishings — everything except timber beds, trestle tables and long seats called forms was carried with the court from palace to palace — and the castle itself developed serious structural prob-

lems as early as the 1580s. Apparently no repairs were made; the Scottish Parliament convened in the 94-foot-long Great Hall in 1585. Warnings were still being issued 20 years later. Two years after that, the north quarter collapsed, "ruled and all," according to the earl who doubled as palace caretaker and who notified Mary's son, King James I of England.

Linlithgow had its own chapel but Mary seems to have been christened next door, in St. Michael's Church. Historians have found no record of a service, but the Lord Treasurer authorized 54 shillings for white taffeta "to the Princess's baptism."

When Mary returned to Scotland from France in 1561, she landed at Leith, the port of Edinburgh. The next day, she and her entourage moved on to the palace of Holyrood, but they arrived early and the welcome was less exuberant than she had expected. For the rest of her reign, Holyrood, which adjoined the abbey where her father was buried, was Mary's main residence; it is still used by the royal family.

Mary's second-floor apartment in the thick-walled old wing, where she lived for six years, contained two main rooms and two smaller rooms. The suite is fancier now than it was in her day; a frieze in the large outer room, discovered 12 years ago,

was not painted until James I's homecoming in 1617.

Mary married her second husband Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, in the palace. His manner offended the Scottish nobles long before Mary and Darnley exchanged their wedding vows in 1565; the lords objected to the marriage, and Mary spent much of the honeymoon riding about Scotland defending her husband.

Mary changed her mind about Darnley within 18 months, after he and fellow nobles committed a murder fewer than 50 steps from her chamber. The killing is described in a letter from Charles IX of France that is on display at Holyrood.

In Mary's time, the palace was larger than it is now. The round tower that contains her quarters, which was commissioned by James IV in the early 1500s, was enclosed by a large inner court and a smaller back court. Sixteenth-century renovations led to the removal of the stonework on the ground floor and the repositioning of the two upper floors.

Less has been changed at the more austere Edinburgh Castle, at the opposite end of Edinburgh's Royal Mile, which was the city's main street in Mary's day. The castle still dominates Edinburgh. Inside the thick stone walls of the castle is the huge cannon known as Mons Meg, which 15th-century Scots boasted could fire a cannonball a mile and a half.

What was once the medieval royal palace was remodeled for Mary and Darnley and above one of the doors is the date 1566, with the initials MAH, for Mary and Henry, Darnley's first name. Fifty years later the carpenters and stonemasons were called for another refurbishing in preparation for the homecoming from England of Mary's son, James VI of Scotland who succeeded to the English throne as James I in 1603.

James was born in the castle at a time when it was more a military and political symbol than a royal residence and Mary may have decided to deliver James there to strengthen his chances of succeeding to the Scottish throne and to the English throne as well. Mary's labor was prolonged, and before James was born, a countess who practiced witchcraft was called to the delivery room. The countess began performing rituals intended to transfer Mary's labor pains to a noblewoman lying on a bed nearby.

On the paneled walls of the crown room are Mary's coats of arms as the Dauphine of France, the Queen of France and "asserting also to be Queen of England," and in the queen's chamber is a plaster cast from Mary's tomb. James's portrait hangs over the fireplace, his helmet at his side.

Continued on page 10

FOOD

The Woodland Herb Garden of a Wizard of Weeds

by Geraldine Pnuemke

LAKE EBEL, West Germany — "I know he's here. He must be!" Ernst-Ulrich Schassberger in his white chef's jacket bent at the waist, nose to grass level; his fingers explored the tangle of weeds with the sure, light probe of a surgeon. "Just a moment. I will have him — this wild thyme." He rose, frowning, when he didn't.

It was about the only herb one morning in the Swabian forest that eluded Schassberger, a wizard of the old Middle European art of weeds. If he has his way, people will once again scour the woods for ribwort and goatfoot or yarrow and mugwort, then toss the kind of salad and soups to eat 2,000 years ago. Schassberger collects wild herbs and Romans used to eat 2,000 years ago. Schassberger collects wild herbs and cooks them at his rural hotel-restaurant, 45 miles (about 70 kilometers) northeast of Stuttgart, writes about them, and has extolled them on television. His *Krauter-Küche*, or herb kitchen, at his Landhotel Hirsch on the edge of Lake Ebel is the delight of German gourmet magazines, which feature elaborate color spreads on Schassberger's cuisine.

"Other people go to the football field, I go to the woods," said the lean, 40-year-old cook. He plucked a bluish-white berry off an evergreen and crushed it. It smelled strongly of gin. The juniper berry "goes with game crusted," he said.

Slipshod Editions of Kitzelau recently published Schassberger's cookbook on game and wildfowl. "Wild und Geflügel."

"In my next book I will show how to recognize herbs, where to find them. You cannot buy these herbs. I learned much from old people I met in the woods looking for herbs, people 70 and 80." He became fascinated in herbs after he discovered 10 different varieties of wild pepper in herbs after he was young. Eight years ago he began his herb cuisine. The woods when he was young. Eight years ago he began his herb cuisine. "Here are giant wild chives, I sometimes find them," Schassberger stopped to snip a bunch with scissors, and places it in a small wicker basket, filling with flowers and leaves.

He moved through the forest collecting lemon balm, the once sacred verbena, purple borage flowers, the bitter dandelion.

He cultivates 35 herbs in his hotel garden. "but my real herb garden is the whole woods. Here, try this pimpernel." The tiny bright green leaf is spicy, peppery, cucumber and neglected — elbowed aside by trendy herbs like coriander.

He moved through the forest collecting herbs, lemon balm, the once-sacred verbena, purple borage flowers, the bitter dandelion. He rolled the herbs between thumb and forefinger inhaling like another man would sniff fine wine.

Darting from weed patch to thicket, he passed ranks of the ubiquitous and now ignored nettles, which can raise blisters in seconds when they brush skin. "In April and May when the nettle is very young I do a nettle soup, a nettle cake, or I mix it with spinach as a vegetable with a bit of *Barlauch*, a wild garlic. Good for the blood. I also do a bit of *Barlauch* pesto with hazelnuts."

Like a growing number of German chefs, Schassberger is being drawn to what is called grandmother's kitchen, a revival or reinterpretation of prewar regional German cuisine. His version is part *Grossmutter*, part Roman-style and much Schassberger.

The wicker basket of herbs later turned into a salad sprinkled with red

and orange nasturtiums with pink, lavender and white cornflower petals, *Gänseblümchen* (mossy, inch-tall daisies), and hints of mint and wild oregano. It was tossed in a vinaigrette of hazelnut oil and wild strawberry vinegar.

His menu includes a grilled wild chicken with a foamy sauce of wild sorrel; salmon with lemony thyme; pork medallions with thin, white slices of *Steinpilzen* (crops).

Schassberger's dishes are delicate and subtle. "I do not want to bury the flavor of a dish in herbs," he said. "Some kitchens season heavily before the guests arrive. I wait with my chopped herbs here" — he passed the air beside him — "then stir them in only in the last seconds. This keeps flavor, fragrance."

The magazine *Feinschmecker*, meaning gourmet, called him "the cook who sits in the nettles," and pictured him squatting in a vast field of green. ("Actually, it was a field of peppermint," Schassberger said.) "To sit in the nettles" is loosely the German equivalent of "out of the frying pan, into the fire."

Schassberger not only cooks with nettles, but on occasion nettles competitors, who complain that he is too much of a self-promoter.

He has adopted a heraldic crest for his hotel with a chef's toque, a jug of wine, and a crossed knife and fork on a shield under an antlered buck. The crest emblazons coats, coasters and large brass bedroom door lights.

A hotel shop offers guests jams from wild berries, the orange preserves of rose hips, sunflower seeds, and excellent tea of woods and meadow herbs served on the breakfast buffet, salad dressings, even *Schnapps* from wild raspberries.

Heading back to the hotel, Schassberger spied a bank of weeds across from the hotel that finally yielded the elusive wild thyme. "But you cannot eat this," he sighed, "chemicals. Only pick herbs in places where tractors cannot drive."

Geraldine Pnuemke is a journalist based in Bonn.



Ernst-Ulrich Schassberger, nettle-hunting.

TRAVEL

The Long Shadow
Of a Tudor Axe

by A.L. Rowse

FOUR hundred years ago, on Feb. 8, 1587, was enacted that last tragic scene, when Mary Stuart's head fell to the executioner, and the reverberations of the act have gone on ever since. Not only in history and biography, but also in the arts and letters, in novels, poems, plays, in opera as well as in paintings and depictions and in films.

The career of Mary Queen of Scots, with all its changes, escapades and escapes, flights and imprisonments — most of all her execution at Fotheringhay in Northamptonshire strikes across the history of Scotland and England and, to a lesser extent, of France, in her age and time. So far as England was concerned it marked decisively and luridly the beginning of the 20-year-long war with Spain. There was to be no compromise, no turning back.

Her personality and the events of her career are among the most dramatic in all history. They are also among the most controversial, for her course in life lay across a minefield. The field is cluttered with partitions for and against, and most people's judgments about Mary Stuart are personal and emotional. However, to get it right, one has to see it impartially in terms of politics. That is what it was all about, for she was a key figure on the chessboard.

Her world of the 16th century was rather comparable to ours of the 20th century, in that it was split ideologically from top to bottom by the conflict between Reformation and Counter-Reformation, just as our time has been riven between communism and democracy. In her lifetime the conflict heated up into political assassinations and massacres, like the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre in France in 1572; in civil and religious wars over half of Europe, culminating in Spain's long wars in the Netherlands and with England.

Mary Stuart came to take a hand in it passionately and recklessly in accordance with her temperament. The clue to her is that she was a Frenchwoman — three-quarters by birth and wholly by education and training. Born at Linlithgow in 1542 she was spirited away to France as a child of 5 by the Catholic party in Scotland, to keep her out of the hands of the Protestant English.

These wanted her married to the young

prince, later Edward VI, and subordinate Scotland to England. It would have saved a great deal of trouble if that could have come about. Instead, she was educated in France with the French royal children, and eventually married to the boy-king, Francis II. Under the marriage agreement, if there were no heirs Scotland was to become the gift of the French crown — a French dependency, and French troops occupying Edinburgh — at England's back door when she was at war with France.

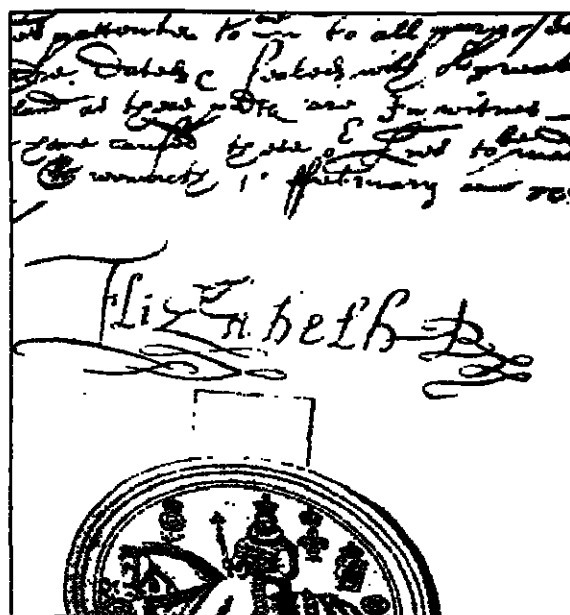
In 1558 Elizabeth I came to the English throne with a slur upon her legitimacy. There was no doubt about Mary Stuart's, and she was a great-granddaughter of Henry VII. She put forward her right to the English throne, and would never give up her claim to the succession — though no one in the English government wanted her. She was regarded as a foreigner, above all a Frenchwoman, when the French were usually England's enemies.

So there was bound to be jealousy and suspicion between Elizabeth, nine years her senior, and Mary, especially when her husband died, and Mary came back to Scotland, a very eligible 18-year-old widow of immense vitality and ambition.

The clue to Elizabeth's success was that she governed in accordance with the consensus of the country, that is of the governing class, on the agreed basis of moderate Protestantism. Mary's situation in Scotland was far more difficult, for she was a convinced Catholic, and the Scottish Reformation had taken the more extreme form of Geneva Calvinism. Mary's uncles in France — they were cardinals — were leaders of the Counter-Reformation and privately she assured them and the Pope that she meant to bring Scotland back to Catholicism. This was politically an impossible aim, for the Scottish nobles had got the lands of the church and were not giving them up.

For the first few years Mary ruled moderately, with the advice of her (illegitimate) half-brother, John Stuart, a Protestant and first Earl of Moray. But her real intentions came out with her determination to marry Lord Darnley, for he was a Catholic, and of both Tudor and Stuart royal blood.

This was a challenge indeed to Elizabeth, with both Mary and Darnley's claims to the throne. Elizabeth tried to stop the marriage. She even offered Mary her own prime favor-



Elizabeth I's signature on Mary's death warrant.

ite, Robert Dudley, and made him Earl of Leicester to qualify him for the job. Mary was insulted — she believed, as everybody did, that Leicester was Elizabeth's lover, which was quite untrue. The fact was that Mary was too royal, with her feet not quite on the ground. Elizabeth was the great-granddaughter of a Lord Mayor of London, with a good business head, feet firmly on the ground. Above all — English with a strong touch of Welsh — she felt along with her own people. Mary, sad to say, was an alien among her people, still more to the English.

In addition, Elizabeth was sexually cold, prejudiced against marriage. This enabled her to keep her head, amid all the passions and feuds of politics around her — she was a first-class politician, not so attractive a woman as Mary. Mary's marriage to Darnley turned out fatally — really the poor woman had no luck. Elizabeth had all the luck in not marrying, keeping all the menfolk at arm's length and maintaining order in the nursery. Mary simply couldn't. Everything got out of control, herself included. Darnley was worse than useless — he preferred the grooms of Holyrood to his wife, the Queen.

It was worse than humiliating, for he combined with her enemies to murder her Italian secretary, Riccio, practically in her presence, when she was carrying the child who was to become James VI of Scotland and James I of England. Darnley was next murdered when Kirk O'Field, a house on the outskirts of Edinburgh, was blown up with gunpowder.

These events made a prodigious scandal, but what shocked all Europe — including the Pope, Philip of Spain, Elizabeth — Catholics as well as Protestants, was that Mary proceeded to marry the Earl of Bothwell, the man whom everybody knew to be responsible for her husband's murder. And with indecent haste — she got him divorced from his wife, and then married him in a Protestant ceremony. It was her determination to stick to Bothwell that ultimately ruined her. But the country was up in arms, the lords in rebellion. When she was captured and brought back to Edinburgh, the good citizens greeted her with "Burn the whore!"

She had reason for desperate haste, for it seems that she was pregnant by him, and that, imprisoned in Loch Leven Castle, on an island in the lake, she had a miscarriage.

She later escaped from the castle and took one more gamble — only to be routed in a battle at Langside, near Glasgow. A force of her supporters was defeated by an anti-Catholic group, the Lords of the Congregation, who favored her son. From that defeat she made yet another mistake of judgment and, instead of taking refuge in France and waiting things out, she crossed the Solway Firth into England, hoping that Elizabeth would put her back on her throne.

Holyrood Palace, residence of the Queen of Scots, and Elizabeth I's signature on Mary's death warrant.

Elizabeth's personal inclination was to restore her upon conditions, for her own deepest conviction was the common trade union interest of monarchs to keep their subjects in subjection. But the Scots in power — Mary's half-brother Moray was made regent — would never have her back.

Mary's presence in England created an almighty problem for Elizabeth, for now her own Catholic opponents, especially in the north, had an alternative candidate for her throne. Elizabeth would not marry: That left the succession open. Mary entered into a plot to fill the gap — she would marry Elizabeth's cousin, the Duke of Norfolk.

This would have been fatal for Elizabeth: She said that within a month of such a marriage she would be inside the Tower. She warned Norfolk — "Look to your pillow!" reminding him of Darnley's fate. Norfolk gave her his promise to remain loyal and not to marry — and then broke it.

Mary and he entered upon the dangerous course of international intrigue to force the issue — the Ridolfi Plot to get papal support and cash for a rising in the north, intervention by the Duke of Alba from the Netherlands. The Rising of the Northern Earls, the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, was precipitated too early in 1569, and was quashed. The Pope excommunicated Elizabeth and issued a Bull of Deposition.

absolving her subjects from their allegiance.

This crisis, which lasted from 1569 to 1572, was the greatest of Elizabeth's reign. At its end Parliament called for the execution of Mary and Norfolk. Elizabeth would not consent to the former, but was forced to agree to Norfolk's execution. After that, for the next 15 years, Mary's life in confinement in England was in the nature of an anticlimax. She had lost control of her own fate, but did not give up hope, forever spinning schemes and fantasies for her own restoration and plots against Elizabeth.

Mary and her large entourage — she kept up semi-royal state — were moved from one palatial residence to another, always away from the coast, in case of attempted flight. In those days of no running water, every great mansion with a hundred or more occupants needed to be evacuated and fumigated after a couple of months. At one time of political danger she was moved to Coventry, the midpoint of the country. She complained of the damp and cold of Wingfield in Suffolk and Tutbury Castle in Staffordshire, and seems to have been least discontented at Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, the new and up-to-date Elizabethan mansion, which was later pulled down to make way for the present Chatsworth. She hunted in the forests and had a coach to ride in the parks.

But the government kept a close watch on her and her plots. In 1586 a rich young

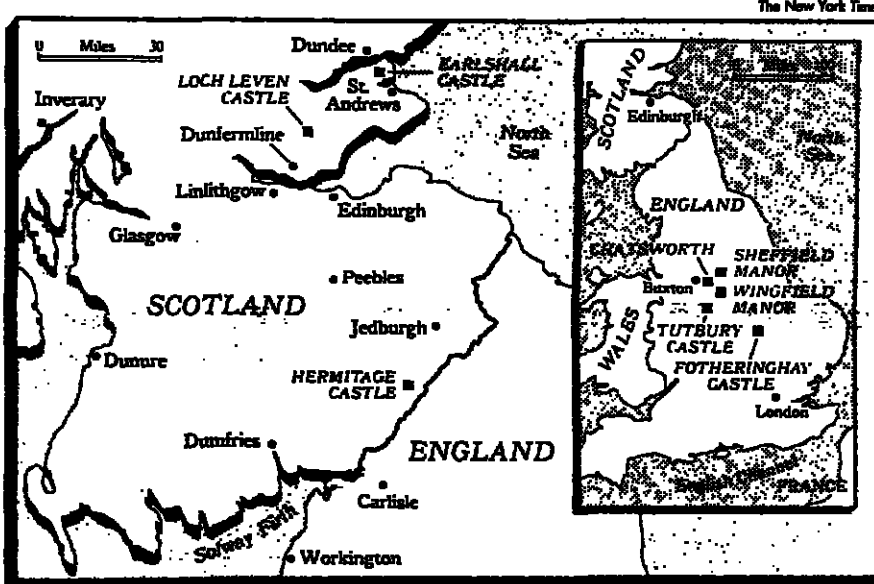
Catholic booby, Anthony Babington, glamorized by Mary, formed a plot for killing Elizabeth. By this time both those royal ladies would have been glad of the other's death. Mary gave her consent to it in writing, and was caught red-handed. She was brought to trial.

Of course she denied everything and also the validity of any court bringing her, a queen, to trial, and in a foreign country. But the government could take no more risk with her. England was at war with Spain — in 1587 the Armada was being prepared and next year would sail. If the Armada were to land an army, Spain would have a convenient candidate for the throne, and Mary made a will leaving her rights to it to Philip of Spain.

By the time the Armada was ready, Mary's head was off, in that last magnificent, tragic scene at Fotheringhay. She carried herself with royal courage and dignity to the last, holding a crucifix and putting herself across as a martyr for the Catholic faith.

It made a terrible blot on Elizabeth's scotch, as she knew it would: her ascent to it was wrung from her — it gave her something like a nervous breakdown.

A.L. Rowse is emeritus fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and the author of many books on Shakespeare. This article was written for The New York Times.



A Good Punch Is 'Voluptuous'

by Mark Kurlansky

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique — "It is something voluptuous to drink a punch, a good punch," said Robert Rose-Rosette, octogenarian sage of Martinique, veterinarian by trade, expert on history's most famous Martiniquaise, Josephine de Beauharnais, and self-styled philosopher of rum punch.

There are few things more Caribbean than rum punch and someone who knows his islands could tell where he was with his eyes closed by ordering a rum punch and tasting it.

The word punch comes from the Hindu word *pac*, which means five. In India a punch, as the British called it, was tea, lemon, cinnamon, sugar and alcohol. In Martinique punch has only three ingredients — sugar, lime and rum.

When you order a punch here you are given a bottle of rum, a small glass with a slice of lime and either a carafe of cane syrup or a bowl of crystal sugar. Each applies his own techniques, some with fork, some with spoon, crushing and squeezing the lime, dissolving the sugar.

"No two people make punch the same. You can sit together and enjoy your differences," said Rose-Rosette. He can barely disguise his disdain

for the neighboring Guadeloupians. There the punch is generally served already mixed.

Rose-Rosette is so serious about punch that he has for the second year organized an international symposium on rum punch. He said the first drew about 250 people. This year he was down to little more than 100 participants, mostly French and Martiniquais. Still they ended with a lively one-hour discussion, lending credence to the claim that the French can debate anything.

The people here have always been serious about rum punch. Numerous poems have been written to it both in French and Creole and in the 1930s a book called "La Cuisine sublime" (The Sublime Binge), was published.

On Martinique, only a few stray from orthodoxy. Some add honey instead of sugar. While most drink the 110-proof local white rum, a few prefer the fine dark Martiniquais rum.

Most other islands are less purist. In the eastern Caribbean, where nutmeg is an important crop, rum punches almost always have grated nutmeg on the top. It is freshly grated, the bartender keeping a small spice grater as a standard tool of his trade.

In Grenada, where nutmeg is the leading export product, the recipe at the bar of the Ramada Renaissance (formerly the Grenada Beach Hotel, Cuban headquarters, then the U.S. Marine barracks), is one ounce of gold rum, one ounce dark rum, one ounce fresh lime juice, two ounces sugar syrup, bitters and nutmeg. This is the basic eastern Caribbean recipe. Sometimes grenadine is added for color.

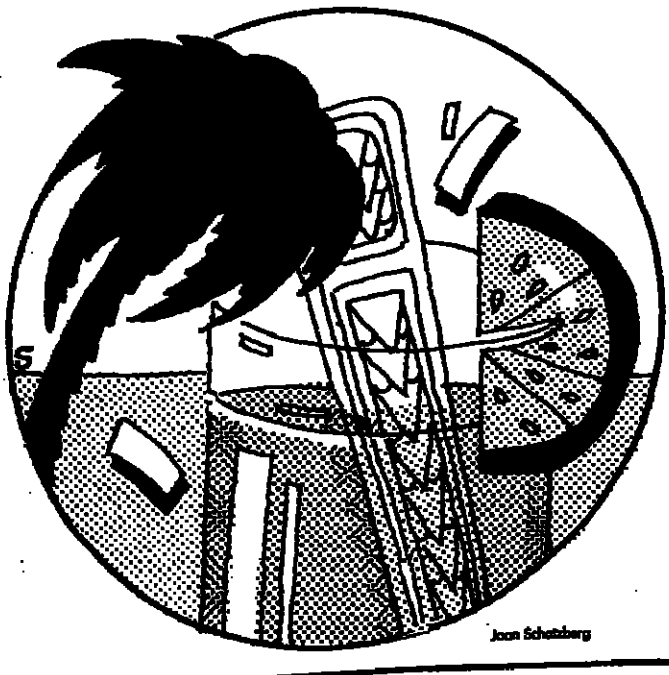
On some islands things get more elaborate. About an hour of prying loosened the outline of a formula from Ti Pierre, the bartender at the Castel Haiti Hotel in Port-au-Prince. He adds orange juice to the recipe and, his big secret, papaya juice.

But one of the reasons the punches are so good in Haiti is Barbancourt rum, always dark and the only rum in the country. It is possibly the ideal rum for punches, although Martiniquais will argue for Appleton's gold, the Martiniquais for La Mammy white and Barbadians for Cookspur. All sound arguments.

In Dominica, locals drink so-called casque rum, sold by the glass out of the barrel. Dominicans also have a passion for fresh fruit juices. Fresh juices such as guava, passion fruit, lime and coconut are sold in bars, stores and restaurants.

The combination of these juices and casque rum makes this island a natural laboratory for rum punch research. Equal parts of guava, passion fruit and lime juice are one successful blend. Khalil Azar, a Syrian farmer and businessman who has lived for 18 years on the island, has arrived at his own recipe based on the products of his farm. He mixes grapefruit juice, passion fruit, lime juice and tangerine with an equal quantity of rum, sweetens with honey and grates cardamom on the top. Why cardamom? "I don't grow nutmeg," he explained.

The trick to all of these mixed punches is to make sure there is a large quantity of good rum. But of course, to the Martiniquais, bottle and spoon in hand, the rest of these punches are for philistines.



John Schellberg

Mark Kurlansky is a journalist based in Miami.

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General News

EUROPEAN TOPICS

New Scandal Hits
French University

The University of Nantes, which aroused an uproar last May by accepting a doctoral thesis claiming that Nazi gas chambers may not have existed, is again at the center of a controversy.

History students went on strike last week when they learned that Andre Delaporte, a rightist professor, was about to be appointed lecturer in modern history. Only two weeks earlier, Alain Croix, a Paris history professor, had complained that his application for the same post had been rejected although the committee had called his record "impeccable." Mr. Croix, who is a member of the Communist Party, charged that he was rejected for political reasons. The committee denied this.

Mr. Delaporte, 42, left the extreme-right National Front party several years ago saying it was not right-wing enough. He is known for writing racist articles for the extremist magazine *Militant*, including several in defense of Henri Roques. It was Mr. Roques whose doctoral degree, with a thesis questioning whether the Holocaust ever happened, was withdrawn after last year's uproar.

Following the student protest and a subsequent request from the Education Ministry, the committee said it had postponed its decision on Mr. Delaporte to a "later date that has yet to be set."

Dutch Reject Plan

On Organ Donations

The Dutch government has rejected an advisory report by the national Health Council that proposed to make all citizens automatic transplant donors unless they explicitly refused. At present, voluntary donors carry a hand-written document stating that they permit the removal of organs when they are clinically dead.

Recent opinion polls have shown that, although 80 percent of the population is in favor of transplant donation, only 15 percent carry the document. The Health Ministry said it would start an advertising campaign to encourage voluntary donations.

In Belgium, a law approved last June making all Belgian cit-



ON DONNER, ON BLITZEN — Traders and shoppers in Lapland turn out in the village of Jokkmokk for the weekly market day. The reindeer-pulled sleighs are the main form of transportation during the winter.

izens automatic transplant donors has been extended to include foreigners who have been resident in the country for at least six months.

Around Europe

A court in Sheffield, England, has condemned nine members of a British animal rights group to prison terms of nine months to 10 years on charges of arson and criminal damage. The ruling said the self-styled Animal Liberation Front had caused millions of pounds' worth of damage in a 14-month firebomb campaign against such establishments as fur stores and research laboratories.

Many Soviet cars are of poor quality, Ivestia has told potential buyers. The Soviet government newspaper said the newest Soviet model, a hatchback Zhiguli known as Sputnik, was the worst of all. Two other cars, the Zaphorozhet and the

Volga, did not rate much higher, the paper said, and some buyers of these cars were known to have spent time at repair shops from the day they bought them. Ivestia did not recommend any Soviet-built car, but said the smallest number of complaints had been received about the Zhaiuli Model 7, which costs \$15,000, more than three years' pay for the average Soviet worker.

Madrid's city hall this week started distributing 10,000 plastic scoops and 500,000 plastic bags to dog owners, who are required to clean up their pets' droppings from the Spanish capital's streets. Trespassers will be fined. In Amsterdam, city fathers are considering a plan under which dog owners would be fined if caught walking the dog without carrying an "accessory" for the removal of what one city councilor called "the biggest little nuisance."

—SYTSKE LOOLJEN

AMERIKA:
Angry Buildup

(Continued from Page 1)

that it might make an American first strike more thinkable.

The Chrysler Corp., the major sponsor of the program, with nearly \$7 million in advertising, decided two weeks ago that the movie's theme didn't fit with the theme of the Chrysler television pitch — "The Pride is Back. Born in America." Volkswagen, sensing a bargain, picked up much of Chrysler's abandoned commercial time at reduced rates (with Chrysler making good on the difference).

Ted Turner, the Atlanta broadcaster and cable entrepreneur, is protesting with "counterprogramming." He scheduled five nights of programs on his satellite-delivered national station aimed at promoting better relations between the superpowers.

Meanwhile, Greek Cypriots have bought commercial time in "Amerika" on the ABC Washington station to protest the presence of Turkish troops on Cyprus. "In our country," the ads say of the grim television depiction of foreign occupation, "this horror is a reality."

John B. Sias, the president of ABC, is a bit bemused by the storm. After the Chrysler pullout, he said, "I think the audience is sophisticated enough to know that these are dramatizations. They aren't going to change superpower relations."

Series Called a Muddle

John J. O'Connor, reviewing the miniseries in *The New York Times*, says:

Purely on the level of television drama, of popular entertainment, "Amerika" is a staggering muddle, a fill-in-the-blanks hodgepodge that is likely to leave observers on most points of the political spectrum fuming.

In a nutshell, the fatal flaw of "Amerika" is that the root idea is monumentally implausible. "Amerika" asks us to believe that the United States was taken over by the Soviet Union in 1986 in a bloodless coup, primarily because the bulk of the American population had lost its moral fiber. It is will to fight for freedom. This is the kind of Armageddon vision nurtured by those who find men in long hair or women in short skirts threatening.

Outside the United States, "Amerika" will be broadcast in Canada, and home videos will be available in Britain beginning April 1. Sales discussions are under way in other countries, including the Soviet Union.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Singapore Rules on Foreign Brokers

Agence France-Presse
SINGAPORE — The Stock Exchange of Singapore, under pressure from the Monetary Authority, said Thursday that it would allow foreign control of local brokerages, starting later this year.

The Stock Exchange said that it had decided to raise the present ceiling of 49 percent on foreign holdings to 70 percent but that it would limit to eight the number of brokerages to come under foreign control. Several conditions were attached.

One is that the foreign firms support, as market-makers or sponsors, such new developments as the SESDAQ secondary stock exchange for companies not listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange. The secondary exchange is to be launched next week.

Another condition is that the firms have a three-year record of local participation and be able to show that half the transactions done by their joint-venture brokerages were brought in from abroad.

Stock Exchange officials said that exemptions to the length of partnership would be considered and that geographical distribution of the foreign firms would also be a factor in gaining clearance to take controlling stakes.

Of the 24 active brokerages in the Stock Exchange, three have foreign partners: Summit Securities with Hoare Govett; K.H. Lim with Deak Morgan and J.M. Sassoon with Kuwait Investment Office.

Local news reports have indicated that several firms, including Morgan Grenfell (Asia) and Citibank, have shown interest in buying into local brokerages. The Stock Exchange set March 31 as the deadline for proposals.

The idea of allowing local brokerages to be taken over by foreign concerns was first advanced by the Monetary Authority of Singapore in December 1985.

Resistance from some major local brokerages at that time caused the limit on foreign stakes to be raised to just 49 percent, from 25 percent.

The Monetary Authority, in effect the central bank, polices the securities markets under wide governmental powers.

Merrill Lynch Sells Stake In a Hong Kong Company

Reuters
HONG KONG — Merrill Lynch, the big U.S. brokerage, announced Wednesday that it had severed ties with one of Hong Kong's major financial companies, Sun Hung Kai, by selling its 25 percent share in the firm.

Stock analysts said the relationship had failed to produce the big profits expected.

Merrill Lynch did not say how much it received for the stake it bought in 1982 for more than 500 million Hong Kong dollars (about \$65 million at current exchange rates).

It did not name the buyer but sources close to the transaction said it was a group of Hong Kong businessmen.

Merrill Lynch said in a statement: "While our relationship with Sun Hung Kai has been fruitful, we have determined that the financial markets have changed significantly since the time of our investment and both Sun Hung Kai and Merrill Lynch have agreed to develop our respective businesses independently."

Sun Hung Kai was founded by Fung King Hey, an entrepreneur who fled to Hong Kong from China in 1948. Mr. Fung, who died in 1985, made a fortune in the property boom of the 1960s and 1970s but saw his corporate empire falter in 1983 after the market collapsed.

Merrill Lynch was forced to pump cash into the company, which is still controlled by the Fung family, to save its investment.

Stock analysts said that Merrill Lynch had been looking to sever the link for some time and that the big rise in share prices in the last year had made a sale possible.

Toyota Says Net Fell 44%, Blames High Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's biggest automaker, said Thursday that both sales and profit fell in the first half of its current fiscal year, the first such decline since the mid-1970s.

Toyota said its net profit had declined 44.4 percent in the half-year ended Dec. 31, to 75.7 billion yen, equivalent to \$491.6 million at current rates.

The company attributed the drop, from 136.1 billion yen in the year-earlier period, mainly to the yen's appreciation against the dollar, which made exports fall or become less profitable.

The average exchange rate used for reporting was 158 yen per dollar in the first half of the 1986-87 year, against 223 a year earlier.

Sales were 3.02 trillion yen for the half-year, down 4.6 percent, Toyota said.

Toyota's vice president, Masamichi Iwatsuki, said at a news conference that past company sales were expected to reach 6.1 trillion yen in the year ending June 30, compared with 6.3 trillion in 1985-86.

This figure was predicated on the dollar's remaining just above 150 yen, he said.

The Toyota executive said that it would be hard to avoid a big fall in full-year profit if the exchange rate remained at the present level.

Toyota said its exports fell 9 percent from a year earlier, to 904,697 in the first half of 1986-87, due to lower shipments to the Middle East and China, despite increased shipments to the United States and Europe. Domestic sales rose 6.6 percent to 878,194.

Exports for 1986-87 are estimated at 1.81 million vehicles, down from 1.97 million a year earlier.

In 1985-86, Toyota had a 17.2 percent year-on-year drop in net profit, to 255.19 billion yen.

(NYT, Reuters)

TRADERS: U.S. Charges 3 in Insider-Trading Case

(Continued from Page 1)

schemes. Kidder, Peabody, a subsidiary of General Electric Co., was not charged.

After a hearing in U.S. District Court in Manhattan, Mr. Tabor was released on a \$500,000 bond. Mr. Wigton and Mr. Freeman were each freed on \$250,000 bonds.

Preliminary hearings were scheduled March 2 and 3. Pleas were not entered, pending indictment.

The complaints said that the informant told government investigators that, from June 1984 to January 1986, the men exchanged inside information to trade stock, "resulting in millions of dollars in illegal profits to Kidder."

U.S. law forbids securities trading that is based on information not available to the general public.

At Merrill Lynch, a spokesman said Mr. Tabor was asked to leave in early January, six months after he joined the firm. "We have no knowledge of any improprieties that occurred during the few months that he was associated with Merrill Lynch," the spokesman said.

He added that Mr. Tabor "was asked to depart because his trading philosophy did not conform to ours." Prosecutors said that Mr. Tabor was let go by Merrill Lynch on Wednesday but the spokesman said "he hasn't been here for three weeks; he was released the first week in January."

Mr. Tabor left Kidder, Peabody in February 1986 and worked briefly for Chemical New York Corp. before joining Merrill Lynch.

In a statement Thursday, Kidder, Peabody made no mention of Mr. Tabor but referred to charges against Mr. Wigton, its head of over-the-counter trading and arbitrage. Kidder said it has a policy against trading on information not available to the public.

A spokeswoman for Goldman, Sachs said officials were not immediately available for comment.

On the New York Stock Exchange, prices closed lower Thursday and analysts blamed the new insider-trading case for part of the decline.

"Concern over interest rates and the dollar are still a major factor in this market," said Peter van den Berg, a trader for Shearson Lehman Brothers, "but for the time being they were overshadowed by today's insider-trading developments."

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

COMPANY NOTES

Amdahl Corp., the computer maker, introduced the Amdahl 5890-400E three-way processor and four enhanced processors known as the E models. The company said the 5890-400E, with three central processing units, offers 1.35 to 1.45 times the instruction rate of its 5890-300E model.

Blockbuster Entertainment Corp. said it had agreed to sell 1.26 million shares of its common stock to an investor group for about \$18.6 million. The company said proceeds will be used to accelerate its superstore expansion program, for potential acquisitions and for other corporate purposes.

Denison Mines Ltd. said it had completed the previously announced \$136 million sale of an interest in its oil properties in Egypt's western desert to IEOC Co. a unit of Italy's state-owned oil company, AGIP.

Esso Resources Canada Ltd. is considering the construction of a pipeline to carry gas from the Canadian Arctic toward markets in the United States, it said.

Johnson & Johnson has sought approval to sell a sweetener that could compete with aspartame, the sugar substitute marketed by Monsanto Co. as Nutrasweet. Johnson & Johnson said it had filed a petition with the Food and Drug Administration to market the sugar-derived sweetener, called sucralose, that is 600 times sweeter than sugar but has no calories.

Lai Sun Garment Co. said it would raise 211.2 million Hong Kong dollars (\$27.1 million) by placing 3.3 million new shares at 64 dollars each through

Vickers da Costa Hong Kong Ltd. and Sun Hung Kai Securities Ltd.

MIM Ltd., the British fund management firm, and an investor group it leads have raised their stake in Di Giorgio Corp. to 7.4 percent of the outstanding common stock, or 627,000 shares, from 5.4 percent. MIM and other group members are directly or indirectly owned by Britannia Arrow Holdings PLC. The shares were bought for investment purposes, the group said.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. has arranged two export finance packages for Vneshtorgbank, the Soviet foreign trade bank. Morgan said. The first is an 11-year financing to support a \$28 million supply contract for agricultural equipment between Valmont Industries Corp., based in Nebraska, and a Soviet foreign trade body, Tekhmashimport. Morgan, Bank of Scotland and Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd. also arranged a protocol for fixed rate credits in support of Soviet imports of British capital goods. The protocol is for an unspecified amount.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. said its stake in Imperial Chemical Industries PLC had fallen slightly to 96.23 million shares from an announced 98.5 million shares last October. The current stake represents 14.64 percent of outstanding shares.

Occidental Petroleum Corp.'s unit Occidental Berau of Indonesia Inc. has signed an exploration and production contract with Indonesia's state oil company, Pertamina, to operate in Irian Jaya Province.

Kaiser Steel Corp. Seeks Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Help

The Associated Press

DENVER — Kaiser Steel Corp. and its wholly owned subsidiary Cotnam Canyon Land Co. filed for Chapter 11 protection under U.S. bankruptcy laws, the company said Thursday.

Kaiser Steel, based in Colorado Springs, employs about 1,000 workers at its main facilities in Fontana, California. There are about 5,000 retirees from the works. It filed its Chapter 11 request in U.S. bankruptcy court in Denver, seeking protection from its creditors while it works out a reorganization plan.

Kaiser, once the ninth-largest U.S. steelmaker with 13,000 employees, has sizable coal assets. The company listed 20 major creditors with a total of about \$8.7 million in debts.

Kaiser's reorganization petition represents the latest casualty in the troubled U.S. steel industry, which faces stiff competition from imports.

LTV Corp., the nation's second-largest steel producer, filed for reorganization last July.

Net Asset Value on February 5, 1987

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Chemical Said to Name New No. 2

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

New York's Chemical Bank will soon name Thomas S. Johnson, now head of its capital markets group, as president, banking sources have told The New York Times.

They said Mr. Johnson, 46, architect of Chemical's investment banking operations, would effectively become Chemical's chief operating officer under Walter V. Shipley, 51, chairman and chief executive. Although Robert J. Callender, 56, head of Chemical's world banking group, is expected to be named vice chairman, the sources said that Mr. Johnson would clearly be the No. 2 executive at Chemical.

The capital markets group, hardly existent at the start of the decade, is now powerful in a few crucial areas like foreign currency trading and interest rate swaps. Reflecting that one-third of the bank's earnings now come from investment banking, Chemical is also expected to announce a reorganization that would combine its investment banking and commercial banking groups.

Similar reorganizations have been undertaken by J.P. Morgan & Co., Bankers Trust Co., and First Chicago Corp.

Atlantic Research Corp., an Alexandria, Virginia, maker of rocket motors, has rejected a proposal by Henry D. Gurnea Jr., chairman and chief executive of Clabir Corp., a Greenwich, Connecticut, holding company, to acquire Atlantic for \$274 million. Last month Clabir had raised its stockholding in Atlantic to 13.3 percent.

Stone Container Corp., a Chicago manufacturer of paper and cardboard containers, said James W. Frew, 59, president and chief operating officer since 1983, had resigned to pursue other interests. It said Roger W. Stone, 51, chairman and chief executive, would assume the post of president as well.

Rumelheimer International of Rochester, Wisconsin, has named Drew Duncan as managing director of its London-based subsidiary, Rumelheimer Europe Ltd. The company furnishes information on travel and living costs to companies transferring employees to foreign posts. Mr. Duncan, 38, most recently was director of British sales for Homequity, the American relocation services firm.

London Interstate Bank Ltd., a subsidiary of Sparekassen SDS of Copenhagen, Scandinavia's largest savings bank, has promoted Vagn S. Pedersen, 43, its Danish deputy managing director, to managing director and chief executive officer. He replaces Robert N. Bee, 62, an American, who is retiring.

MIM Holdings Ltd., the Brisbane-based Australian mining group, has appointed Grant Casley, former head of its silver-lead refinery in the United Kingdom, as general manager of its Copper Refineries Pty. unit, which runs MIM's Townsville refinery in Queensland. Mr. Casley replaces Peter Slaughter, who will be given another job within the group.

HB Samuel Group PLC, the British merchant bankers and brokers, promoted Trevor Batkin to managing director of its new Hill Samuel Investment Services (Asia) Ltd. in Hong Kong. Mr. Batkin, 38, had been managing director of the firm's Pacific Securities division, also in Hong Kong.

Wheeling Steel To Be Managed By 3 Directors

New York Times Service

PITTSBURGH — Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.'s board has named an executive committee of three directors to run the company.

They are John P. Innes 2d, George A. Ferris, and Lloyd C. Lubensky.

A leadership struggle began at the end of the year when Allen E. Paulson, who was chairman, sold his 34.2 percent stake in Wheeling-Pittsburgh to Mr. Lubensky, 64, who had been expected to become chairman as the largest stockholder. He said later that he was not sure what role he would play.

The chairmanship remains vacant. Mr. Ferris, 70, is the company's chief executive. Mr. Innes, 52, was named chairman of the new executive committee. He formerly was general counsel of Gulfstream Aerospace Corp. Mr. Paulson, 63, is chairman of Gulfstream.

NORSK: \$46 Million Loss

(Continued from first finance page)

kroner in 1986 from 3.76 billion kroner in 1985. Net earnings from refining and oil distribution activities fell as a result of write-downs of inventories because of lower oil prices, Norsk Hydro said.

Financial items showed a cost of 1.135 billion kroner compared to gains of 65 million kroner in 1985.

Mikael Sjøwall, an analyst with Kleinwort Grensvon Securities in London said he believed the costs absorbed by Norsk Hydro during 1986 would be reflected in a strong profit recovery in 1987 and 1988.

"These earnings are a bit disappointing, but they have laid the basis for quite an improvement," Mr. Sjøwall declared. He noted that fertilizer prices had been rising recently, but said that due to delivery problems associated with harsh winter weather, Norsk Hydro would probably show poor results into the first quarter of 1987.

As a result, he said, Norsk Hydro shares would probably be attractively priced through the early part of 1987.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

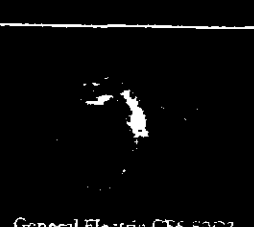
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NEW HIGHS 39			
AmerInt of Africa n	AlzaCo s	AmRadsh	AmerOilGas
BowmaCo s	BushInd s	BlackHls	BowlApex s
CalcFact s	DWG Corp	Coblenw	CharmPrt.
EntMkt s	CHI Corp	Defense n	ECCO s
HertsEnt w/	GenCorp	GrtLgChm	Graco s
KernsChm	Lauriat Co	HarvEnt s	IntelluCo s
Midland Co	MLP INC	MSV Norve n	MacMachn
PermaVul	PermaVul	NV Home n	NewLine n
	Verster n	PermaVul	Teleconco
		WellEnt s	
NEW LOWS 3			
InstSys pLA	PetHestP n	Wedco	

BUSINESS PROFILE
IN THE IHT EVERY SATURDAY.
INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORIES OF
SUCCESS AND FAILURE —
WORLDWIDE

(Continued on next page)

And for good reasons. This is the only



next-generation, wide-body engine with a proven record of reliability. In fact, the -80C2 had the best first-year reliability, in its thrust class, of any engine in history. Its engine

caused IFSD was zero. Its engine caused SVR was 0.03

Together, the MD-11 and the CF6-80C2 offer airlines and airline customers a winning combination of benefits - comfort, fuel economy, exceptional reliability, low maintenance, everything. **PROMISES COUNT.**



Aircraft Engines



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Up in New York, London

NEW YORK — The dollar was higher Thursday, rebounding from a sharp sell-off following the government's report of a 5.8 percent decline in January retail sales.

In New York, the dollar rose to 1.8295 Deutsche marks from 1.8195 on Wednesday; to 6.0915 French francs from 6.0590; to 1.5493 Swiss francs from 1.5413; and to 154.00 yen from 153.95.

The British pound edged down to \$1.5177 from \$1.5180.

The retail sales announcement shook the market out of its early torpor and quickly pushed down the dollar more than 1 penny in European trading.

The U.S. currency recovered just as quickly, however, when dealers realized the decline was mostly because of a sharp drop in car sales.

The rapid fall and rise suggested the market remains nervous, and is still convinced that the United States is ready to let the dollar decline until its huge trade deficit is

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Thurs.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	1.8295	1.8195
French franc	6.0915	6.0590
Swiss franc	1.5493	1.5413
Japanese yen	154.00	153.95
British pound	1.5177	1.5180

Source: Reuters

reduced. Remarks by the Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, have done little to calm the fears.

"People are being cautious and prefer to be covered since Baker is ruling the market with his comments," one Frankfurt dealer said.

Fresh speculation that the Group of Five nations might meet to discuss stabilizing the markets also pushed the dollar higher in late London trading.

In London, the dollar firmed to 1.8223 DM from 1.8162 on Wednesday, and to 154.05 yen from 153.68. The pound slipped to \$1.5195 from \$1.5240.

Rumors and denials about a G-5

meeting have pushed the dollar dramatically higher and lower several times over the past few weeks.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed at 1.8149 DM in Frankfurt, barely down from 1.8155 on Wednesday, and to 6.0430 French francs in Paris, down from 6.0490. In Zurich, the U.S. currency closed at 1.5383 Swiss francs, virtually unchanged from 1.5385 Wednesday.

M-1 Rose \$5.3 Billion In Week Ended Feb. 2

NEW YORK — The basic measure of U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$5.3 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$736.9 billion in the week ended Feb. 2, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The previous week's M-1, which includes cash, checking accounts and travelers checks, was revised to \$731.6 billion from \$732.4 billion.

Nigerian Naira Rises by 23.5%

Agence France-Press

LAGOS — The Nigerian naira rose by 23.5 percent in the central bank's foreign-exchange auction Thursday.

When the rate at the sealed-bid opening session emerged at 3 naira to the dollar, up from 3.9215 last week, the central bank intervened to set it at 3.5. But the government overruled the bank and brought the rate back to 3.

Before the auction system was introduced last September, the naira was pegged at 1.55 to the dollar. At the first two auctions, its rate fell to 4.6 and then 5.05 before the central bank changed the system to strengthen the currency.

JAPAN: January Surplus

(Continued from first finance page)

the year. The seasonal adjustment evened out those factors.

Contributing to the rising surplus was the strengthening of the Japanese yen. Although the higher yen makes Japanese goods more expensive abroad and has hurt sales, it also means that goods sold in yen take on a much higher dollar value in export calculations.

The surplus with the United States was \$3.28 billion, not counting seasonal factors.

Overall, exports rose 16.2 percent from January 1986 to 1987, although they dropped 24.3 percent from December's level. Imports fell 3.1 percent from January 1986 to 1987.

(Reuters, AP)

SAUDI: Once-Spendthrift Economy Adopts New Moderation in All Things

(Continued from first finance page)

that a colleague rented two years ago for 300,000 riyals a year, or \$80,000. He said the house was on the market now for 110,000 riyals, or \$29,000, a year. Naser M. Muhsen, an official of the Saudi Chamber of Commerce, said he cut his rent to half the \$10,667 he paid last year.

In the fast-money boom years, a Saudi contractor said, "We would build a house for \$100,000. Then

we would rent it to an American for \$100,000 a year with three years paid in advance. Now we rent it for \$50,000, and you pay by the month. They say this is a collapse, but that's no collapse. That's a good rent."

People are building smaller and better-invested houses, the contractors said, because costs are rising. For years, the government's electric utilities charged everyone a rock-bottom rate of 7 halala, or about 2 cents, per kilowatt-hour. The utilities kept the rate for occupants of small homes, but have raised it to 10 halala for medium-volume users and to 15 for the biggest users.

Extravagant perquisites have been fading away. Before, chairman of stockholder-owned companies routinely claimed 10 percent of profits for themselves. In the boom years, this meant a bonus of millions of dollars. Profits have plunged since then, and the Finance Ministry has ordered that bonuses be limited to 100,000 riyals a month.

Rapid development also had a political dimension. "We decided

to do it as quickly as possible so that the citizens could feel the benefits of oil," said Mr. Zamli, the deputy commerce minister.

The current cutbacks have produced a near-crisis in the government's relations with its contractors, domestic as well as foreign. In stretching out the completion schedules of the remaining mega-projects, the government has forced out contract costs. At the same time it is haggling over the contractors' appeals for higher fees.

In addition, some ministries have been tying up substantial payments because of disputes over minor details. U.S. companies say they have more than \$1 billion involved in such disputes.

This, they say, is part of a government effort to slow spending and reduce the budget deficit.

"The government approval process to begin payment can be laborious," an American contractor said. "They can withhold 100 percent over a 1 percent issue. They're using their maximum leverage. The frustration piles up."

The government, however, partly faults the contractors. "During the boom years, when the government had 10 projects going, we were very flexible," Mr. Zamli said. "We'd accept anything. Payment was fast. With the decline of the projects, we pay more attention to quality. Government agencies and consultants start looking at things in more detail. These procedures take longer."

"And if the contractor causes a delay in a project," he added, "and is assessed the 10 percent penalty stipulated in the contract, he argues about the penalty."

As part of the readjustment, Saudi Arabia is discouraging the kind of contracting that characterized the boom years — the recruitment of foreign contractors. Nearly all such work now must be shared 50-50 with Saudis, primarily private businesses, which receive government loans.

"What Saudi Arabia spent during the last decade was huge, but we built a whole new country," said the finance minister, Mohammed Abulkhail. "Now we are going through a sort of adjustment stage."

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THE EUROMARKETS

'Generous' 10-Year Dollar Bond in Demand

LONDON — The dollar straight sector of the Eurobond market finished largely unchanged Thursday as market participants awaited publication of weekly figures from the U.S. Federal Reserve Board for clues on whether the central bank has tightened its monetary policy.

Some traders believe the Fed has slightly firmed its interest rate policy to defend the dollar, while others are unconvinced.

In a quiet primary market, a 10-year dollar issue for Corporate

Property Investors, of the United States, paid what was considered a generous 8 1/2 percent and was priced at 101 1/4, through lead underwriter Morgan Guaranty Ltd.

In when-issued trading, the bonds were trading at a discount of 7/8 percent, well inside the full 2 percent underwriting fees.

"It's a very generous coupon but I was surprised the issue traded so firmly," remarked a bond manager at a bank outside the underwriting group. "As far as I'm concerned,

people aren't that interested in 10-year paper."

But an official at a firm that was involved noted that at the full underwriters' discount, the issue yielded about 1.43 percent over an equivalent U.S. Treasury note. "That's very generous for an AA-minus name," he said.

Philip Morris Cos. issued a \$100-million bond with 18-month currency warrants. The package was priced at 106 1/4 and pays 6 1/2 percent over two years.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	4 P.M. CHG.	Net
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0

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14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0

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14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0

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14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
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14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0

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14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0

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14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
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14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
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14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
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14 1/4	14 1/4	ADCS	1.25	12	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	0
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BOOK BRIEFS

OF PRISONS AND IDEAS, by Milovan Djilas. Translated from the Serbo-Croatian by Michael Boro Petrovich. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1250 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, Calif. 92101.

Milovan Djilas is one of the last of the high-ranking ex-Partisans who fought in the mountains of Yugoslavia against the Germans. Disappointment in the rigidities of promised revolutionary change, after the relative independence of life in combat, led to the dismemberment of wartime dreams.

Through his writings, Djilas has continued to dream, fight on theoretically and survive in Belgrade. For speaking out, he has paid a heavy price. Until his expulsion from the Communist Party in 1954, he was a vice president of Yugoslavia and one of Tito's highest aides. Afterward, he served nine years in his wartime comrade's jails. Prison was not a new experience for him; in the 1930s he spent three years behind bars when Yugoslavia was ruled by a dictatorial monarchy. No matter who the turnkey, dungeons are dungeons, yet Djilas always managed to throw his words over the wall.

His latest book emphasizes that survival depends on faith in ideas — political and personal. "Perfect faith and perfect conviction constitute perfect innocence," he writes. "The half-hearted, the irresolute, the doubters have no place either in a cause or in a prison." (Harriet Margay, NYT)

IT MIGHT AS WELL BE SPRING: A Medical Autobiography, by Margaret Whiting and Will Holt. William Morrow, 185 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

The good news is that Margaret Whiting, one of the best of the so-called "girl singers" who came to prominence in the late '30s and early '40s, has written her musical autobiography, a lively and interesting account; the bad news is that she has fleshed it out — and "fleshed" certainly is the word — with the story of her many marriages and love affairs, a story that she tells with refreshing self-mockery but at times, in some instances embarrassing, length and detail.

Growing up in the fairland that was Hollywood, she tells with refreshing self-mockery but at times, in some instances embarrassing, length and detail.

VERGIL IN AVERNO, by Avram Davidson. Doubleday, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

In 1969 Avram Davidson published "The Phoenix and the Mirror," a rich and ornate novel that has become a small classic, and which inaugurated a sequence that "Vergil in Averno" continues. Like its predecessor, "Vergil in Averno" focuses on a half-legendary figure and period: the life and era of Vergil Magus.

Vergil was revered throughout the Dark Ages as the greatest poet of the ancient world, a pious allegorist and foreteller of the birth of Christ. In the beginning of the 12th century, however, a series of legends arose portraying him as a magician or necromancer, and until the Renaissance the poet was as widely known for his fabulous feats — he is said to have built Naples upon three eggs, lived in a spinning castle, and erected in Rome a statue of a bronze horseman that would point its spear toward any province planning rebellion for the Aeneid and the Eclogues. It is this never-existent world that Avram Davidson has taken as the setting for his series of novels, a world whose anachronisms, like the knights and tournaments of Chaucer's Trojan War, create a peculiar and complex beauty of their own. (Gregory Feeley, WP)

been trying to grow up, with mixed results; say for her, though, that she is still trying, and the self-deprecation with which she recounts her efforts is appealing. (Jonathan Yardley, WP)

THE SECOND OLDEST PROFESSION: Spies and Spying in the 20th Century, by Philip Knightley, W.W. Norton & Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10110.

The world's intelligence services, in the estimate of Philip Knightley, are distinguished neither for intelligence nor service to their nations. Knightley, a British journalist whose last book was "The First Casualty," a history of war correspondents, once again covers a century of colorful activities, usually by off-color types. Relying largely on anecdotes about espionage, he gives some of which sound too good to be true, he finds that boasts by former operatives have cloaked dubious accomplishments.

From their start around the turn of the century, he observes, intelligence agencies have thrived on "international tension and foreign threat" — doing their best to exacerbate the one and exaggerate the other. Knightley dismisses as minimal the contribution to victory of the American Office of Strategic Services, or OSS, and is just as skeptical of the vaunted achievement of his own country's Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) in breaking the Germans' "Enigma" code. He concludes that, despite all we have read about it, British codebreaking "did not win the war and it is doubtful if it even shortened it."

A main defect of "The Second Oldest Profession" is overkill. Like some of the intelligence agents he criticizes, Knightley is so bent on making a case that he weakens it by refusing to give the other side an inch. You're left suspecting that the spies must be at least a little more useful than Knightley is willing to concede. (Walter Goodman, NYT)

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

If an opponent bids a minor suit the modern tendency is to use an immediate one-bid to show length in both major suits.

The opening bid does not have to be at the one-level: the idea is equally valid if a natural opening bid is made at the two- or three-level.

In the diagrammed deal West tried this move over a strong two-bid but could not find a good fit. South naturally reached five diamonds, which in normal circumstances would succeed.

Unfortunately the defense was able to start with a club lead and a club ruff. Now it was a question of whether a spade loser could be avoided. South made a key play by

playing the club king on the second trick. The importance of this can be seen by the likely course of play if West had led his remaining diamond at the third trick, the best defense. South would have run all her trumps to reach this ending:

The lead of the club jack would squeeze West, who is known from the bidding to have major-suit strength. After

the discard of the spade ten, it would be easy to judge the spade position and drop the king at the 12th trick. In practice, the squeeze was not needed: at the third trick, West tried to cash the heart ace and South claimed her contract.

Neither side was vulnerable. This bidding:

South West North East

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SPORTS

NHL Stars Beat Soviet With Seconds to Go

Lemieux-Poulin Goal Makes Score 4-3;
Langway, Green Lead Sterling Defense

By Robert Facher

QUEBEC CITY — Dave Poulin of the Philadelphia Flyers tipped in a shot by Mario Lemieux of the Pittsburgh Penguins with 75 seconds left before overtime Wednesday night to give the National Hockey League all-stars a dramatic 4-3 victory over the Soviet Union's national team.

The NHL players, who had practiced together only three times, turned in a surprisingly strong defensive performance in the first game of the two-game Rendez-Vous '87 series, limiting the Soviet Union to 24 shots and killing off four penalties, during which they allowed only one shot on goal.

The most prominent defender was Rod Langway of the Washington Capitals, who played extensively, landed some solid checks on Sergei Makarov and Mikhail Vozniakov and bore the brunt, with Rick Green of the Montreal Canadiens, of the Soviet power plays.

"I didn't realize we could play that good on defense," said Langway, whose mouth was cut when he was struck by the stick of Alexei Kasatonov. "We won because of our defense, and I mean the forwards, too. We played them from our blue line to their blue line very well and we had enough speed so our forwards stayed with their forwards."

Poulin, Kevin Dineen of the Hartford Whalers and numerous others were pitted against the powerful "KLM Line" of Vladimir Krutov, Igor Larionov and Makarov. The checks produced two goals, including the winner, to one for the KLM, scored by defenseman Kasatonov on a breakaway.

On the game-winner, Poulin broke for the net as Lemieux drifted to the right, taking defenseman Vi-

acheslav Fetisov with him. When Lemieux shot, Poulin was blocking the view of goalie Evgeny Belosheykin and the deflection was a big bonus.

"Mario carries the puck so well from left to right that I tried to get a piece of both defensesmen," Fetisov and Kasatonov, "to give him as much room as I could," Poulin said. "Usually when you do that, you take yourself out of the play, but I popped through the middle."

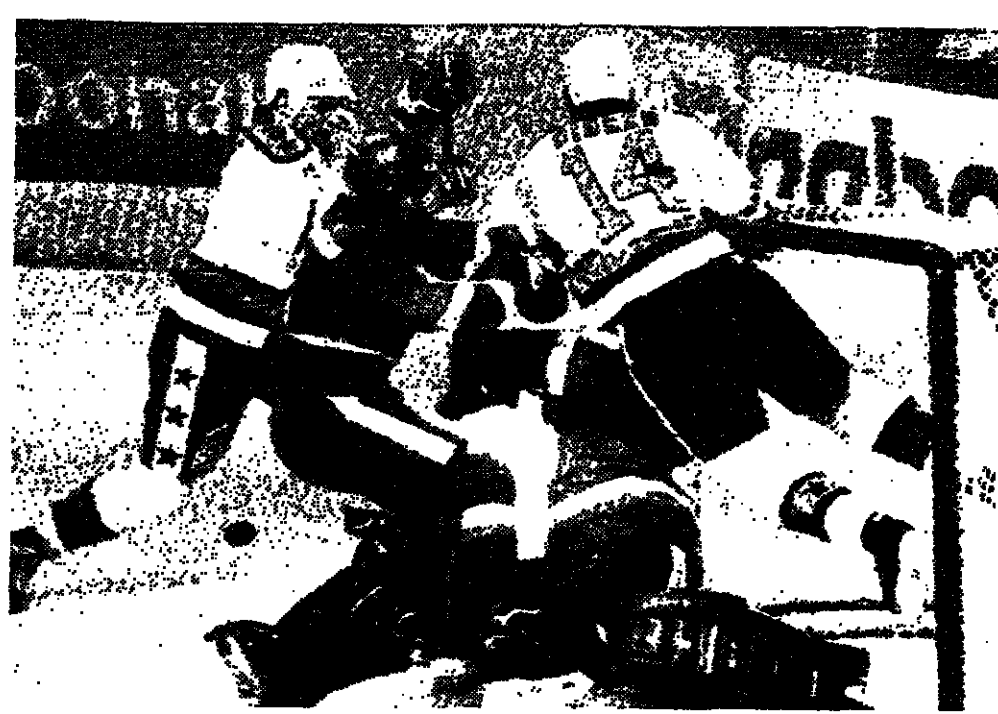
"I was going for the net, looking for a rebound. I was expecting him to shoot and I saw the play over my shoulder and managed to deflect it. I think the goaltender was watching Mario."

The Soviet players protested that the play was offside, then admitted that they were unfamiliar with the new NHL rule that washes out a delayed offside if everyone clears the zone. The game was played under NHL rules with a Soviet referee, Nikolai Morozov.

Lemieux, who has been bothered by a knee injury, was used sparingly in the game. "It was tough," he said. "I missed a few shifts and it's hard to come back after you sit on the bench. You lose your legs. I was fortunate to come back late in the game and make a big play."

Although the Soviet Union routinely refuses to lift its goaltender when trailing late in a game, it almost managed to create a last-minute tie. Some dazzling passes by Larionov and Fetisov left Krutov open in front of the net, with goalie Grant Fuhr of the Edmonton Oilers out of position. But Krutov's shot hit the side of the net.

The NHL never trailed, building a 2-0 lead over the first 38 minutes on goals by Jari Kurri and Glenn Anderson of Edmonton. After the Soviet Union caught up on goals by Kasatonov and Viacheslav Bykov,



Kevin Dineen, who would give the NHL a 3-2 lead, knocked down Evgeny Belosheykin when he was checked into the Soviet goalie by Vasily Pervukhin during the first period.

Dineen converted a perfect goal-mouth pass from Poulin to put the NHL ahead, 3-2.

That lead lasted 61 seconds. The Soviet Union had been trying all night to send someone in on a breakaway and finally succeeded with 11:56 remaining. Mikhail Tatarinov made the headman pass to Anatoli Semenov, who gathered it in behind the defensemen, Mike Ramsey of the Buffalo Sabres and Ray Bourque of the Boston Bruins. Semenov laced Fuhr out of position before sliding the puck behind the goalie and crashing into the goalpost.

The NHL had only one power play, on a penalty for too many men on the ice, but it had more good scoring chances than the So-

viet Union did in its four tries, all the result of rather obvious hooking violations.

Of the remarkable penalty-killing effort, Langway said, "We reacted to the puck and the next pass. The player who received the puck didn't have time to get his head up. When you know you'll get hit, you won't make a great play."

Although Edmonton center Mark Messier was named the NHL's outstanding player, virtually everyone outside the selection committee thought the honor belonged to either Langway or Poulin.

"Langway is a great defenseman and it showed in the game tonight," said Fuhr, who made some sensational saves while the NHL was

nursing a 1-0 advantage early in the second period.

On one Soviet power play, Langway and Green were on the ice for 1 minute, 45 seconds.

"Rickie and I couldn't move when we sat down," Langway said. "Our legs were cramping up. They were moving the puck so well we just couldn't get off."

"They're a great hockey team. They seemed a little tentative in the first period, but they picked it up three steps in the second and third. So did we."

The result left the Soviet players fit to be tied. Which was the best news they could hope for, and they need to win Friday's game to do that.

College Basketball's Hot Shot

Hopson Picks Up Ohio State, After Picking Up Himself

By Jack Torry

New York Times Service

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Dennis Hopson was stalking the backcourt from the point of Ohio State University's 1-2-2 zone press when the man he was eyeing, Darryl Johnson of Michigan State, lobbed a routine cross-court pass.

Leaping high, the long-limbed Hopson snatched the ball out of the air and dashed a few feet to the basket for a dunk.

"Bill Hosket, who does television commentary for Ohio State, recalled watching the play with astonishment. 'It was like picking an orange off of a tree,' said Hosket, who formerly played for the New York Knicks of the National Basketball Association.

But Hopson has been dazzling opponents and spectators all this U.S. college basketball season. The 6-foot-5-inch (1.95-meter) senior forward, averaging 29 points a game, is among the top scorers in the nation. On Monday night he had 34 in leading the Buckeyes of the Big Ten Conference to a 90-2 rout of Michigan State. During one stretch this season, he scored 30 or more points in five consecutive games, including 36 during an 80-76 victory that handed top-ranked Iowa its first defeat of the season and 35 in a 75-73 loss to No. 4 Purdue.

"If you had to pick a player in the Big Ten right now who's playing the best, you've got to pick Dennis Hopson," said Doug Lee, who guarded him during Purdue's victory.

But Hopson's considerable basketball gifts extend beyond his jump shot. He leads an admittedly short team in rebounding, with 8.6 a game. With the passing touch of a point guard, he is second among the Buckeyes in assists. And while he is not notable on defense, his coach, Gary Williams, said Hopson relishes the three-quarter tip press because "the points are there if he can get the ball."

Only a few years ago Hopson, doubtful of his own skills, had a lackadaisical practice style that drew his high school coaches to despair. But, since, his confidence has developed to the point where he matter-of-factly says: "When somebody guards me one-on-one, I basically can do what I want to do."

In recalling the steal against Michigan State he said, "I think Darryl should have known better because he's played against me for three years."

He only recently has attracted widespread attention, partly because his team has an unimpressive 15-8 record and is 6-5 in the Big Ten. And although Hopson averaged 20.9 points a game last season, Ohio State's dominant player was Brad Sells, the 7-foot forward drafted in the first round by the NBA's Chicago Bulls.

Now NBA scouts are all aware of Hopson, whom they predict will play shooting guard. Rick Sund, player personnel director of the Dallas Mavericks, says Hopson is a "hoopla-fide first-round prospect. He's got explosive quickness."

"He's a heck of an athlete," said Fred Taylor, who coached Jerry Lucas and John Havlicek in the 1960s at Ohio State. "He has the innate ability to suspend himself when he goes up for a shot. If there's enough defensive pressure, he has the ability to wait for it to diminish. If not, he can change the delivery of his shot. That's a God-given talent."

Hopson's game was aided immeasurably when Williams left Boston College to become coach at Ohio State this season. Aggressive and hot-tempered, Williams dispensed with the plodding half-court Buckeye offense and installed a swift running game. His system coaches Hopson to search for a shot by darting along



Dennis Hopson: "When somebody guards me one-on-one, I basically can do what I want to do."

the baseline or prowling the perimeter. As a result, his production has soared.

Although Hopson insists he is consumed by the sport — "If I'm not playing, I'm always watching. Basketball is always in my head" — there was a time when he didn't display much passion for it.

As a freshman at Bowsher High School in Toledo, Ohio, he skipped basketball, and a year later played junior varsity. He advanced to the varsity as a junior, but his coach, Dick Crowell, said Hopson was far more interested in getting a job and a car. "He'd say, 'I'm not sure I really want to play because I'm not sure it's worth it,'" Crowell said.

An angry Crowell summoned Hopson to his office one November morning and told him he could become a great player by showing at least some effort. And, he issued an ultimatum: Work hard, or give up the sport. Hopson showed up for practice that afternoon and began channeling greater energy into his game. He averaged 21.1 points as a junior and 22.3 as a senior.

"I had all the tools," Hopson said. "It was just a matter of if I wanted to do it or not. I thought about it. I watched college basketball and said, 'Yeah, I could be out there doing what they're doing.' I wanted to do it. I just set my mind to doing it."

Jack Torry is a reporter for The Toledo Blade.

SPORTS BRIEFS

DiMaggio Has Heart Surgery

MIAMI BEACH (UPI) — Hall of Fame baseball player Joe DiMaggio was discharged Thursday from Mt. Sinai Medical Center, where he had undergone heart surgery last week to have a pacemaker implanted.

The Mt. Sinai chief of cardiology, Philip Samet, said the 72-year-old former New York Yankee entered the hospital Feb. 3 suffering from fatigue and was diagnosed as having arrhythmia, a slow heart rate.

A temporary pacemaker was implanted Feb. 3 and a permanent device inserted on Feb. 5, Dr. Samet said. He said DiMaggio was "in excellent condition" and can resume normal activities, "whatever he wants."

For the Record

Lillehammer, Norway, entered a bid Thursday to host the 1994 Winter Olympics, making it the fifth city officially trying to gain the Games.

LaMar Hoyt, who pitched for the San Diego Padres before his conviction on misdemeanor drug charges, was released from a Florida prison camp Wednesday, a week ahead of the scheduled expiration of his 45-day term, because of good behavior. (AP)

Quotable

Livingstone Bramble, the World Boxing Association lightweight champion, on why he threatened to get rid of his pet boar constrictor: "He's so tame, he won't kill his own rats. I have to do it for him." (LAT)

Mets' World Series MVP Knight Signs to Play for Orioles

NEW YORK — Ray Knight, the World Series hero who spun an offer of \$800,000 to return to the New York Mets, finally found a home Wednesday — with the Baltimore Orioles for \$300,000 less.

The 34-year-old third baseman did win something of a consolation for his winter of wandering: He will get the chance to play a second season for the Orioles if he gets into 100 games and goes to bat 400 times this season, and proves that he is more durable than the Mets thought when they parted company in December. But his only guarantee is of a salary of \$300,000 for 1987.

Knight, making a comeback from injuries last season, batted .298 with 11 home runs and drove in 76 runs. In the World Series, he hit .395 and



AH — Greg Norman hunkered down Thursday to shoot 68 and share the Australian Masters first-round lead with Wayne Grady and Peter McWhinney.

was voted the most valuable player. When the series ended, he was eligible to become a free agent and did, but said openly he expected to return to the Mets and hoped they would give him a two-year contract.

He asked for \$1 million in salary for 1987, and a \$250,000 buyout if he didn't make the team in 1988 or a salary of \$1 million if he did. The Mets countered with an offer of one year at \$800,000. Knight refused, and the comeback star suddenly became an exile.

He shopped for other teams but found the market slower than expected. The Mets said third base would be shared by Howard Johnson, who lost the position to Knight last season, and Dave Magadan, a highly regarded rookie.

To some, it seemed as if Knight had over-

Soccer's Great Cubillas Isn't Good Enough in U.S.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Suppose a country weak in basketball — England, perhaps — decided to launch a national program to upgrade the sport. Suppose Julius Erving took up residence in London and offered his help as a coach. "Hold on, Julius," the English say. "You can't coach here if you don't have one of our coaching licenses." So they give him a series of exams on basketball theory and practice, devised and marked by a group of obscure English coaches. And they fail him.

Something similar occurred not long ago. For England, read United States; for basketball, read soccer, and for Julius Erving, read Teofilo Cubillas, the Peruvian star who played in three World Cups and, with 10 goals, ranks fourth, right behind Pele, among the leading scorers in World Cup history. Like Erving, he's widely respected as a player, as a gentleman and as a tutor who has a magic touch with youths.

Cubillas came to the United States in 1979 to play for the Fort Lauderdale Strikers. He now lives in Florida, where he runs a string of soccer camps, and last year he expressed interest in joining the coaching staff of the various U.S. national teams. He needed certification from the U.S. Soccer Federation and so, last month in Tampa, he took one of the federation's periodic tests for a "B" license. Forty of the 47 other applicants who were tested with him passed. Cubillas failed, given unsatisfactory grades in 3 of 14 areas — anatomy and physiology, practical coaching of seniors, and laws of the game — by a panel of U.S. college coaches.

The federation said Cubillas flunked largely because he lacked a command of English. Whatever the reason, the implication that he had little to offer to national program that has yet to produce even one world-class player — and that has failed nine straight times since 1950 to qualify for the World Cup — struck some observers as odd.

Eric Eichmann of Clemson University, a national team starting forward, said: "He's been a tremendous influence on my game, and an inspiration. It wasn't so much what he said but what he could show."

Said Brian Benedict of national champion Duke University, a midfielder regarded as one of the most promising young U.S. players: "He coached me in Florida for a year, and I learned more from watching him than from anything else. I'd have him as my coach any day."

Art Walls, the federation coaching committee chairman, said, "Cubillas is a special case. When I first met him, I immediately saw his potential as a specialist to the program."

Walls has sent a memo to the coaches involved in the "B" license course — recommending that Cubillas be invited to resit for the exams.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	24	12	.667
Boston	23	13	.643
Philadelphia	22	14	.611
Washington	22	14	.611
New York	15	24	.386
New Jersey	11	26	.294
CENTRAL DIVISION			
Atlanta	21	16	.568
Detroit	20	16	.559
Minneapolis	20	17	.543
Chicago	20	17	.543
Indiana	20	17	.543
Cleveland	19	19	.500
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Dallas	21	16	.568
Utah	20	17	.543
Portland	20	17	.543
Denver	20	17	.543
San Antonio	18	21	.462
Sacramento	14	23	.379
PACIFIC DIVISION			
L.A. Lakers	20	17	.543
Phoenix	20	17	.543
Portland	20	17	.543
Seattle	20	17	.543
Golden State	20	17	.543
Phoenix	20	17	.543
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS			
Atlanta	94-82	San Antonio	91-82
Phoenix	101-94	San Antonio	91-82
Portland	101-94	San Antonio	91-82
Portland	101-94	San Antonio	91-82
Portland	101-94	San Antonio	91-82
Portland	101-94	San Antonio	91-82
Portland	101-94	San Antonio	91-82
Portland	101-94	San Antonio	91-82
Portland	101-94	San Antonio	91-82
Portland	101-94	San Antonio	91-82

U.S. College Leaders

U.S. College Leaders									
		TEAM OFFENSE				TEAM DEFENSE			
		(Through Feb. 7)				(W-3)			
		Hayward-La Vegas	23	13	129	23	13	129	23
		North Carolina	22	14	124	22	14	124	22
		Michigan	22	14	124	22	14	124	22
		Oklahoma	22	14	124	22	14	124	22
		Iowa	22	14	123	22	14	123	22
		Washington	22	14	123	22	14	123	22
		Middle Tenn.	21	15	124	21	15	124	21
		Cal-Poly	21	15	121	21	15	121	21
		Arizona	21	15	121	21	15	121	21
		Michigan	20	14	117	20	14	117	20
		Florida	20	14	117	20	14	117	20
		Ohio State	20	14	117	20	14	117	20
		UCLA	20	14	117	20	14	117	20
		Polytech. Calif.	19	15	118	19	15	118	19
		Louisiana	18	16	124	18	16	124	18
TEAM DEFENSE									
		(W-3)	3	13	3	13	3	13	3
		Hayward-La Vegas	23	13	129	23	13	129	23
		North Carolina	22	14	124	22	14	124	22
		Michigan	22	14	124	22	14	124	22
		Ohio State	20	14	117	20	14	117	20
		UCLA	20	14	117	20	14	117	20
		Washington	22	14	123	22	14	123	22
		Cal-Poly	21	15	121	21	15	121	21
		Arizona	21	15	121	21	15	121	21
		Michigan	20	14	117	20	14	117	20
		Florida	20	14	117	20	14	117	20
		Ohio State	20	14	117	20	14	117	20
		UCLA	20	14	117	20	14	117	20
		Polytech. Calif.	19	15	118	19	15	118	19
		Louisiana	18	16	124	18	16	124	18
INDIVIDUAL									
		Scoring	ST	PT	ST	PT	ST	PT	ST
		Chesham, Ariz.	32	21	29	18	32	21	29
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32	23	24	13	32	23	24
		Robinson, Ohio	32						

